

DAILY REPORT

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ZHAO DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

OW141512 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council, met a Japanese journalists delegation headed by Yoshiro Shimizu at the Great Hall of the People on the afternoon of 14 May and was interviewed by friends in Japanese journalist circles. The Japanese journalists delegation is composed of representatives from 15 major news organizations in Japan. Premier Zhao Ziyang told the Japanese journalists that he would pay a formal visit to Japan on 31 May at the invitation of the Japanese Government.

Premier Zhao said: Over the past 10 years since the normalization of Sino-Japanese relations, the two countries have established peaceful and friendly political relations as well as equal and mutually beneficial economic relations. He said: these good relations are in line with the interests of the Chinese and Japanese people and help promote peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific area. Prime Minister Suzuki has said that there are no differences or difficult problems between Japan and China, but only friendship and trust. I appreciate this very much. Not only must we cherish these friendly relations between China and Japan, but we should also shoulder the responsibility for continuously consolidating and developing these relations. In the current turbulent international situation, it is of great significance for us to strive to promote long and stable friendly and cooperative Sino-Japanese relations not affected by international unrest.

During my upcoming visit to Japan, I will exchange views with Prime Minister Suzuki on international issues of concern to both sides and on further promoting friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Zhao Ziyang said: The mutual visits between Prime Minister Suzuki and me will serve as a tremendous impetus in establishing and promoting long and stable Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation.

Dealing with Sino-U.S. relations, Zhao Ziyang said: As everyone knows, serious obstacles exist in Sino-U.S. relations. The main obstacle is the issue of continuing U.S. arms sales to China's Taiwan Province. Both sides have carried out repeated talks concerning this issue. Entrusted by President Reagan, Vice President Bush visited China a few days ago. Both sides exchanged views on this issue. The Chinese side profoundly explained its fundamental stand on U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, and Bush expressed the U.S. desire to solve this issue. These talks were beneficial and conducive to mutual understanding of this issue by both sides. Both sides agreed to continue their talks on this issue. Zhao Ziyang further said: As long as the United States strictly observes the principles set forth in the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, it will be possible to remove the obstacles in Sino-U.S. relations.

He said: No matter how Sino-U.S. relations develop in the future, the principles of developing friendship and cooperation between China and Japan will not change at all.

Touching on Sino-Soviet relations, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: There are major differences of principle between China and the Soviet Union. China opposes the Soviet Union's hegemonism and expansionist policy. At the same time, China's consistent stand is to maintain and develop the normal bilateral relations with the Soviet Union on the basis of the five principles for peaceful coexistence. China has always advocated that issues in the relations between the two countries should be solved through negotiation.

Zhao Ziyang said: China has taken note of the speech made by Brezhnev in Tashkent on the need to improve Sino-Soviet relations. However, China attaches importance to actual Soviet deeds on the question of Sino-Soviet relations and in international affairs.

In answering questions with regard to the draft of the revised constitution, Zhao Ziyang said: The draft of the revised constitution, which has been distributed for discussion by all the people throughout the nation, recorded the achievements of various reforms conducted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and reaffirmed the orientation of our reforms in the future. The draft conforms to China's actual conditions, and it is fairly good. After being discussed by all the people in the nation, this draft will be submitted to this year's Fifth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress for approval, and will become a fundamental major law in China's new historical period. He said: This fundamental major law will have great and far-reaching influences in ensuring peace and prosperity over a long period of time and in ensuring the stability and continuity of China's domestic and foreign policies.

After introducing the economic situation in China, Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out: China has scored preliminary achievements in making its economic readjustments. The economic management system is undergoing restructuring on an experimental and exploratory basis. Various enterprises are being consolidated in an overall and planned manner. He said: Despite the fact that there still exist all kinds of difficulties on China's road of advance, our nation, generally speaking, has great prospects.

U.S., SOVIET DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS SAID 'TRICKS'

OW150347 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Commentary on current events: "The Soviet Union and the United States, the Two Big Nuclear Powers, Compete With Each Other in Playing New Tricks of Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] In his speech at his alma mater, Eureka College in Illinois, on 9 May, U.S. President Reagan systematically expounded the U.S. strategy to cope with the Soviet Union and put forward a new proposal for nuclear disarmament by the United States and the Soviet Union. Reagan proposed that the heads of state of the United States and the Soviet Union hold a meeting, that the two countries begin negotiations on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons by the end of June and that both sides first reduce their nuclear warheads by one-third.

In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on 11 May, U.S. Secretary of State Haig said: The United States has notified the Soviet Union that it has officially abandoned the SALT II treaty and has proposed that fresh efforts be made to negotiate substantial cuts in strategic guided missiles and warheads.

This new nuclear disarmament proposal by the Reagan administration has received widespread response in the United States and among Western allies. Western public opinion holds that Reagan's new proposal is a counterattack against a peace offensive launched by Brezhnev not long ago.

In the past 20 years, the two superpowers -- The Soviet Union and the United States -- have often played tricks of nuclear negotiations and disarmament while stepping up their nuclear arms race. They have regarded nuclear disarmament as a peace smokescreen to cover up their nuclear arms expansion and nuclear negotiations as an important battlefield on which each has tried to strengthen itself, to restrain the other and to vie for nuclear superiority. Since spring of this year, Brezhnev and Reagan have personally put forward their own new proposals for nuclear disarmament. Although these proposals are very interesting superficially, they cannot conceal the real intention of the Soviet Union and the United States to vie for nuclear superiority.

When the USSR-U.S. Geneva talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe reached an impasse and were to be adjourned, Soviet leader Brezhnev put forward a so-called new proposal for nuclear disarmament at the congress of Soviet trade unions on 16 March. He announced that the Soviet Union had decided to unilaterally postpone the deployment of intermediate-range guided missiles in the European zone of the Soviet Union and not to replace the old-type guided missiles with new-type SS-20 guided missiles, whose range covers the whole of Western Europe. Brezhnev also hypocritically said that if the international situation does not worsen, the Soviet Union plans to reduce some of its deployed intermediate-range guided missiles of its own accord.

This freeze proposal by Brezhnev superficially seems to have expressed the Soviet Union's so-called sincerity in seeking peace. However, an analysis of the present deployment of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe shows Brezhnev's sinister intentions. The Soviet Union was the first to deploy intermediate-range guided missiles in Europe in 1976. By the early part of this year, the Soviet Union had deployed 300 SS-20 intermediate-range guided missiles, basically achieving its original objective.

In early 1979, the United States put forward its plan for deploying in Western Europe Pershing II and cruise guided missiles whose range can reach the European territory of the Soviet Union. This plan will not be carried out until the end of 1983. In fact, the West now does not have any intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It can be seen from this that the Soviet Union obviously has a superiority in intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe. In this situation, the freeze proposal put forward by Brezhnev is obviously aimed at maintaining Soviet nuclear superiority and preventing the United States from carrying out its plan for the deployment of Pershing II and cruise guided missiles in Western Europe.

Brezhnev made it clear in his speech that if the West goes ahead with deploying its Pershing II and cruise missiles as planned, the Soviet arms freeze proposal will become null and void and more and newer nuclear weapons will be deployed by the Soviet Union. Brezhnev's new proposal was immediately rejected by the United States and the various West European countries on the ground that the proposal was a plan to maintain Soviet nuclear superiority.

Although the new Soviet sinister scheme on nuclear disarmament has been seen through, Brezhnev's peace offensive has catered to the antiwar sentiments of some people in Western Europe and exerted influence on the political situation in the West. Since this spring, the peace movement in Western Europe has further spread and the voice against the U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms race and even against arms expansion by the United States has grown stronger. With the spread of the antiwar campaign in the United States, a number of political figures called for a reduction in the military buildup plan and for a freeze to the U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms stockpiles. This development has badly affected Reagan's military buildup program. For this reason, Reagan put forward a proposal in early April to meet Brezhnev. The proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union, enabling Reagan to win ground in the dispute between the two countries over nuclear arms disarmament.

With a UN special session on disarmament scheduled to open soon, President Reagan will visit Western Europe in June. To improve the U.S. image in the eyes of the general public of Western Europe and the rest of the world and to calm the domestic dispute over nuclear strategy, Reagan put forward on 9 May a concrete plan for reducing the number of nuclear arms on a massive scale. According to his plan, the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons will be carried out in two stages. First, the number of nuclear warheads of the United States and the Soviet Union would be reduced by one-third. No more than half of the reduced level of warheads on both sides should be land-based. The second stage would seek a reduction of other elements of strategic nuclear weapons, including missile throw-weight at less than existing U.S. levels.

Reagan's arms reduction plan was painstakingly worked out, aimed at weakening Soviet nuclear superiority so that Soviet nuclear arms will be reduced to a level equal to that of the United States. According to an analysis by some American papers, in the present balance of strategic nuclear forces between the United States and the Soviet Union, the Soviets are ahead of the Americans in the number of land-based intercontinental missiles, which total 1,398 while the United States has only 1,025. This difference is a great threat to the United States. As for strategic nuclear submarines and strategic bombers, the United States is ahead of the Soviets, but the power of these hardware items is less than that of the land-based missiles. Thus the major goal of Reagan's new proposal is to reduce the number of the Soviet Union's land-based missiles so as to weaken the superiority the Soviets have maintained in this field of the arms stockpile. It is also intended to maintain U.S. superiority in nuclear submarines and in other elements of strategic nuclear weaponry.

It is obvious that Reagan's arms reduction plan cannot win the approval of the Soviet Union. A TASS 11 May commentary, lambasting Reagan's proposal as playing a sort of game, charged that the purpose of the proposal is to try to gain a unilateral superiority. The developments in the past few months indicate that Brezhnev's arms freeze plan and Reagan's arms reduction proposal are means by which they want to gain nuclear superiority through nuclear negotiations and by which they attack each other and white-wash themselves.

A U.S. paper said that Reagan's recent statements on nuclear arms reduction were mainly designed to address the American general public, the U.S. Congress and the leaders of Western Europe while counterattacking the Soviet peace offensives.

GU MU MEETS HONG KONG, CANADIAN BUSINESSMEN

OW141950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1651 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Gu Mu met and had a cordial conversation here this evening with architect Clifford C.F. Wong, managing director of the Fairview Park and Hong Lok Yuen Estates Ltd., Hong Kong, and T.C. Fei, general manager of the Canadian Overseas Development Co., Ltd.

Present were Xiao Tong, vice-minister of urban and rural construction and environmental protection, and Zhang Baifa, vice-mayor of Beijing.

The guests arrived May 12.

PRC PROTESTS U.S. INSPECTION OF DIPLOMATS' BAGS

OW141348 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1204 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA) -- The Chinese Foreign Ministry made an appointment with and met officials of the U.S. Embassy in China on 12 May and raised a strong protest against the United States for its unwarranted inspection of baggage of Chinese diplomatic personnel by U.S. personnel.

On the afternoon of 6 May, members of the Chinese delegation to the UN Law of the Sea Conference completed the procedures for checking their baggage at the New York airport. While they were waiting for a scheduled CAAC airliner to return to Beijing, over 10 U.S. personnel opened or used knives to pry open and check the luggage of members of the Chinese delegation and some other Chinese travelers without the presence of the Chinese travelers. Upon learning of this, the Chinese law of the sea delegation immediately made a verbal protest to the U.S. side and asked the latter to stop the inspection. The U.S. personnel were rude and unreasonable in their explanation. Only after the Chinese delegation's persistent protests did the U.S. side stop their inspection. Because of the above act of the U.S. side, the CAAC's scheduled flight was delayed for about 2 hours.

The Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out the seriousness of the incident in its protest. Regarding the U.S. side's violations against international laws and conventions in rudely violating the privileges of diplomatic personnel, the Chinese Foreign Ministry strongly demanded that the U.S. side conduct an immediate investigation and make a responsible reply, and ensure that similar incidents do not happen in the future; otherwise, the U.S. side will be responsible for all consequences incurred thereof.

After the incident, the Chinese Embassy in the United States and the Chinese delegation to the United Nations made representations concerning this matter to the U.S. State Department and the U.S. delegation to the United Nations. At present, the Chinese Foreign Ministry is awaiting a reply from the U.S. side.

FURTHER ON GEORGE BUSH VISIT TO HANGZHOU

OW170931 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 May 82 p 1

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial People's Government held a banquet last evening to welcome George Bush, U.S. vice president, his wife and their party.

Li Fengping, governor of Zhejiang, received Vice President and Mrs Bush before the banquet began. Governor Li Fengping had met with Vice President Bush at the White House last May during his visit to the United States. At that time, he asked the vice president to visit Hangzhou at his convenience. They were happy to be able to meet again, 1 year later, by the West Lake. After the meeting, Governor Li Fengping accompanied Vice President and Mrs Bush to the banquet hall.

Present at the banquet were Vice Governor of Zhejiang Chen Zuolin, Hangzhou Mayor Zhou Feng and leading members of departments concerned Wang Lifu and Lu Su. Han Xu, vice foreign minister; Zhang Zai, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's American and Oceanian Affairs Department; and Cao Yuanxin, deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's Protocol Department, were also present. Arthur W. Hummel, U.S. ambassador to China, and Mrs Hummel; Donald N. Anderson, consul general of the U.S. Consulate General in Shanghai, and Mrs Anderson were also present.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

Vice President and Mrs Bush and their party toured West Lake yesterday afternoon. Mrs Bush and a number of staff on the tour visited the Hangzhou silk printing and dyeing plant yesterday. The distinguished American guests will leave Hangzhou by special plane this morning for a visit to Beijing.

WEINBERGER CITED ON IMPROVING U.S. FORCES

OWL50724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 14 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger reaffirmed today that the U.S. must improve its forces "across the spectrum" so as to deter Soviet aggression.

Addressing a meeting of the leadership foundation here this afternoon, Secretary Weinberger, one of the most out-spoken advocates for the Reagan administration's undergoing rearmament program, cautioned the audience that "the Soviet Union has long since embarked on a steady, massive buildup of both conventional and nuclear forces," and "it now has the power and reach to challenge our interests almost anywhere in the world."

But, he asserted, "if our deterrent is strong, we can restrict Soviet opportunism without firing a single shot." He said the U.S. should increase the "sustainability" of its forces to balance the Soviet ability to endure "a prolonged conventional conflict," and also to modernize its "military equipment" to deter or defend against Soviet nuclear weapons.

Referring to nuclear disarmament, Weinberger said: "To achieve such reductions (of nuclear weapons), however, we must convince the Soviets of our resolve." He termed the U.S. rearmament program as an "incentive" to negotiation, saying: "The Soviets must have the incentive to negotiate real reductions. Who can believe that they would consent to reducing their forces if they thought that we were unwilling to maintain a balance in the first place?" He asked

KANG SHIEN RECEIVES U.S. PETROLEUM EXPERT 13 MAY

OWL31614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1526 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 13 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Kang Shien met here today with well-known U.S. petroleum geologist Michel Thomas Halbouty and Mrs. Halbouty.

Halbouty attended an international meeting on petroleum geology in China in 1980 and put forward some useful proposals on China's oil exploration. He has also done much work in developing links between Chinese and U.S. petroleum geologists. Kang Shien praised him for all these contributions at today's meeting.

Present was Li Jing, Chinese vice-minister of petroleum industry. Halbouty arrived here May 3 on a lecture tour at the invitation of the China National Oil and Gas Exploration and Development Corporation.

PRC TO HOLD TRACK MEET IN JUNE; USSR TO ATTEND

OW150842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0156 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- China will hold the 1982 Beijing international track and field invitational tournament from June 18 to 20, according to a spokesman of the Chinese Track and Field Association today.

The spokesman said: "Up to now, seven foreign countries have accepted the invitation to participate in the tournament. These countries are Czechoslovakia, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, the Soviet Union and Thailand."

The men's events of the tournament are 100-meter, 200-meter, 400-meter, 800-meter, 1,500-meter, 5,000-meter, 10,000-meter, 110-meter hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, 4 x 100-meter relay, highjump, broadjump, pole-vault, triple jump, shot-put, discus and javelin. The women's events are 100-meter, 200-meter, 400-meter, 800-meter, 1,500-meter, 3,000-meter, 100-meter hurdles, 400-meter hurdles, 4 x 100-meter relay, highjump, broadjump, shot-put, discus and javelin.

NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT DELEGATION VISITS USSR

OW110044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 10 (XINHUA) -- A Nicaraguan Government delegation paid an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union from May 4 to 9. This was the second high-ranking Nicaraguan delegation that has visited the country since the National Reconstruction Government took office in July 1979.

The Soviet official news agency TASS reported that the delegation headed by Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the National Reconstruction Government, had talks with top Soviet leaders Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov. The two sides expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations and the desire for further strengthening their ties in all fields.

During the visit, the Nicaraguan delegation signed with the Soviet Union an agreement on the further strengthening of economic and technical cooperation, and a protocol concerning Soviet supply of machines and equipment to Nicaragua. A joint communique issued at the end of the visit accused a certain imperialist country of deliberately stepping up tension and engaging in provocative and disruptive activities in the Western Hemisphere. It also denounced imperialism for economic sanctions and trade blockade.

DENG XIAOPING MEETS WITH JAPAN'S HAMANO 17 MAY

OW170802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0758 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met here this morning with Seigo Hamano, honorary adviser and former president of the Japanese Diet members League for Japan-China Friendship, and his party.

Deng Xiaoping praised 84-year-old Hamano for his efforts in promoting the friendly relations between China and Japan. He said Premier Zhao Ziyang will soon visit Japan and Japanese prime minister will also visit China in the latter half of the year. He believed that the China-Japan friendship will continue to develop on the road pioneered by many old Japanese friends, including Seigo Hamano. Hamano said that he was happy to be in China again to express his respects to the Chinese leaders for their efforts to build China into a country that they long for. For peace in Asia, he added, China should be built into a peaceful and powerful country.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, was present.

DPRK FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Arrival in Guilin

OW142010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Guilin, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The friendship delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, arrived here from Xian by special plane this afternoon. The guests were greeted at the airport by Zhong Feng, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Regional People's Congress. The distinguished Korean guests were honored at a banquet hosted jointly by the standing committees of the regional and city people's congresses.

During their stay in Xian this morning, the guests visited the Shaanxi provincial museum and the Dayan pagoda. After viewing the precious exhibits, Mme. Ho Chong-suk said these cultural relics are not only the wealth of the Chinese people, but also the wealth of the people of the world over. These objects are very instructive to the younger generations.

Arrival in Shanghai

OW161647 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Shanghai, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Mme. Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the assembly, arrived here from Guilin today. The delegation was welcomed by Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress.

This evening, the guests were honored at a banquet given by the municipal people's congress standing committee. Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, who accompanied the guests on the tour, was present. Hu Lijiao and Mme. Ho Chong-suk toasted development of revolutionary friendship and cooperation between China and Korea and their peoples.

During their stay in Guilin, the guests cruised the Li River and saw karst caves.

NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS ON WITHDRAWAL SCORED

BK141048 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 13 May 82

[Station correspondent's commentary: "Nguyen Co Thach's Peculiar Remarks"]

[Text] Receiving an AFP correspondent in Hanoi, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, while blasting West Europe -- from whom he had begged aid, but was rejected during his recent tour -- said that if a treaty is signed with China, he would agree to withdraw all troops from Kampuchea, and if an agreement is reached with Thailand, Vietnam would also see to it that part of its troops were pulled out of Kampuchea.

Since the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnam in 1979, the UN General Assembly and the international conference on Kampuchea have repeatedly adopted resolutions demanding the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Vietnam, however, has consistently refused to obey. Now, Nguyen Co Thach has set a strange condition on the so-called total withdrawal and partial withdrawal of troops through: 1) a treaty with China, and 2) an agreement with Thailand. This unfailingly leads to the following question: What strategic link is there between Vietnam's signing of a treaty with China and reaching of an agreement with Thailand and the withdrawal of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea?

The Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs gave no specific answer to this question, though. However, it was not difficult to detect a sign of despair in Nguyen Co Thach's dejected remarks, as well as the resentment and bitterness in the hearts of the Hanoi authorities. Nguyen Co Thach grumbled that if Democratic Kampuchea worked alone, the problem would have been settled easily. His remarks mean that China and other countries should stop supporting the Government of Democratic Kampuchea and let the Heng Samrin puppets, underpinned as minilords in Phnom Penh, serve Vietnam without any opposition, thus making it easy to settle the problem.

This is only Nguyen Co Thach's wishful thinking. He uttered many peculiar remarks in an attempt to make people believe that Vietnam's sending of 200,000 troops to invade Democratic Kampuchea was not an act of aggression against a sovereign state! How can he substantiate such a tall tale!

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea. Since its inception in 1975, Democratic Kampuchea has been recognized by the United Nations and the majority of the UN member countries. As a member of the United Nations, Democratic Kampuchea has the full right to receive support and aid from other countries when its territorial sovereignty is violated by foreign forces. The position of China and most countries in the world that support the struggle of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea against Vietnam's aggression in defense of national sovereignty and national independence is a just and blameless position.

As for Vietnam, it invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea without reason. The overwhelming majority of countries in the world have opposed and condemned it, driving it into a state of utter isolation and disrepute. This is very reasonable.

Nguyen Co Thach's remarks about total withdrawal or partial withdrawal of troops were made with a most ugly and odious intention. They were aimed not only at excusing Vietnam, which has committed aggression against Kampuchea, but also at putting the blame on other people. It is widely known that Nguyen Co Thach has repeatedly ballyhooed about a threat from China. Nguyen Co Thach gave the strange reason that because China threatened Vietnam, Vietnam had to invade and occupy Kampuchea! If Vietnam must withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, China should sign a treaty with Vietnam first; otherwise, China has to bear all the responsibility.

One cannot help but ask: If China threatened Vietnam, why does Vietnam refrain from withdrawing its 200,000 troops from Kampuchea and placing them along the Sino-Vietnamese border to cope with China?

It seems that Nguyen Co Thach's lies are not very sophisticated and can fool no one. Not long ago, Nguyen Co Thach visited West and North European countries in his quest for aid and as part of his efforts to justify Vietnam's expansionist and aggressive policy. However, such countries as Sweden, West Germany and France, which were visited by Nguyen Co Thach, clearly affirmed that Vietnam should absolutely withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Belgium reminded Vietnam that if it refused to withdraw its troops, no aid would be given to it.

U.S. CITED ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW141236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1223 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Washington, May 13 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. State Department today made public new evidence that Soviet-produced chemical weapons have been used by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

A summary report of the analysis of blood samples from victims in Kampuchea said the facts "provide conclusive evidence" that chemical agents known as "yellow rain" have been used in Kampuchea and Laos. The blood samples were taken from two Kampuchean guerillas by Dr Amos Townsend, a private American physician, on February 14 this year, 24 hours after a Vietnamese attack on Tuol Chrey, Kampuchea. They showed high levels of toxin exposure, the report said.

The chemical agents, the victims said, were delivered by the Vietnamese with 105-mm artillery shells. Immediately after shelling, they suffered severe toxic symptoms such as eye irritation, prolonged and repeated vomiting, difficult breathing, trembling and severe diarrhea.

The new evidence in the sixth offered by the State Department, but the first to show toxins in the victim's blood. Other samples of the toxin were taken from the soil and vegetation.

A State Department spokesman said today the report will be submitted to the United Nations and other parties concerned for further consideration. The U.S. Government has constantly charged the Soviet Union with using chemical weapons in South Asia.

NEW VICTIMS OF 'YELLOW RAIN' ARRIVE IN THAILAND

OW160748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Four new victims of "yellow rain" attacks in Laos, their bodies covered with sores, have sought refuge in Thailand, according to the Bangkok POST today. They told interviewers here that many residents of three Lao villages had died following the attack some six weeks ago.

Reports from Thailand's Loei Province refugee settlement said officials are trying to place two of the four men in a Bangkok hospital for treatment and observation. Scientists will also study a large package of residue to try to determine the source and composition of the toxin involved. Refugees from three different villages in Phu He area of central Laos said that "yellow rain" was sprayed from an aircraft which flew over village rice-fields in late March or early April.

Resident doctors at the refugee camp said they had never seen refugees suffering from similar symptoms, and were unable to diagnose their problems. In all cases, the refugees said, they and other villagers vomited blood, suffered varying losses of hearing and sight, had difficulty in breathing and suffered white discharges from their eyes and noses.

Officials involved in the case believe the refugees were suffering from the attack of "yellow rain" by Soviet-supplied chemical experts. They have, however, withheld final judgement until more extensive medical and scientific tests have been made.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SAYS PRC TALKS SATISFACTORY

OW160722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, May 15 (XINHUA) -- "The result of the talks (with China) is very satisfactory," Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said at the airport here tonight. "Our talks with the Chinese side were extensive, frank and beneficial," he added. Speaking to the press upon his return from a five-day visit to China, Sitthi said the purpose of his visit was to strengthen the friendly relations between Thailand and China, and exchange views on problems of common concern and mutual benefit. China attached great importance to the visit, he added.

The Chinese leaders attached special importance to bilateral relations with Thailand, Sitthi said. They supported the approach of Thailand and ASEAN to the situation in Southeast Asia. Also discussed was the Kampuchean problem, which affects peace and security in the Southeast Asian region, the whole of Asia and the world, he went on to say. Thailand, China and other states were convinced that if an alliance is formed by Democratic Kampuchea, Sihanouk and Son Sann, it will certainly bring to a good turn the way to a solution of the Kampuchean problem, he said. But the key to a tripartite alliance lies in the willingness of the Khmer people. "We are not in a position to force any side (to form any alliance), and all we can do is to support the three sides in moving toward that alliance," he added. Owing to doubts and misgivings among the three sides, he said, it was difficult for them to form an alliance. The hope for holding a tripartite summit before the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting scheduled in June is very dim.

Sitthi praised Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as a patriot, whom he met in Beijing during the visit. Sihanouk's stand on the Kampuchean issue coincides with that of the international community, which insists that the Kampuchean issue be resolved according to the relevant U.N. resolutions, Sitthi said. Sihanouk expressed his firm determination to cooperate with other Kampuchean patriots, to free his country from Vietnamese occupation and build a genuinely independent, neutral and nonaligned state.

Sitthi said that the further development of bilateral trade relations between Thailand and China and the promotion of mutual visits by their governments and officials at all levels were also discussed. The prime minister of Thailand had agreed in principle to visit China on invitation. China is a good friend of Thailand and there are longstanding cultural interchanges between the two countries, he said.

He mentioned the ASEAN proposal on the formation of the tripartite coalition in Kampuchea and the ASEAN effort to defend Democratic Kampuchea's seat in the United Nations. It is a violation of the U.N. Charter to overthrow the lawful government of any sovereign country by foreign armed forces, he stressed.

PRC, INDIA HOLD SECOND-ROUND TALKS IN NEW DELHI

Gonsalves Cited on Talks

OW151611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 15 (XINHUA) -- India expects enhancement of relations with China, said Eric Gonsalves, secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, here yesterday.

Mr. Gonsalves, who will head an Indian delegation to the forthcoming second round of talks between Indian and Chinese officials, made public a government statement on the talks. He said: "We believe that both delegations are approaching the forthcoming talks in a positive and constructive attitude so that we will be able to make progress." Mr. Gonsalves said: "We are looking forward to the visit of Mr. Fu Hao, special envoy of the People's Republic of China, and his delegation." "We will address ourselves to all bilateral matters, including the resolution of the boundary question and exchanges in various fields," he added.

He said: "To us, the normalization of relations, and indeed the enhancement of relations, with a great neighbour like China has a high priority. This requires an honourable and mutually acceptable solution of problems such as the boundary. We will certainly continue our efforts to attain this goal."

Mr. Gonsalves said that it would be "premature" to forecast the results of the talks. "I would only add that we were received in Beijing in the most friendly and cordial manner (during the first round of talks), which it is our hope to be able to reciprocate," he said.

Departure for Talks

OW141252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Government officials delegation led by Fu Hao, a government envoy and adviser to the Foreign Ministry, left here by air today for India to take part in the second round of talks between Sino-Indian officials which will begin May 17.

During his visit to India last June, Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had talks with Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, at which they agreed to hold meetings between officials of the two countries to discuss the way of settling the border problem and developing bilateral relations. The first round of talks was held in Beijing last December.

Arrival in New Delhi

OW160134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpt] New Delhi, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese delegation headed by special envoy Fu Hao arrived here today for a second round of talks with the Indian Government to explore ways and means for the settlement of the border issue between the two countries. Concrete measures for the development of relations between the two countries in various domains will also be discussed during the talks.

The Chinese delegation was met at the airport by Mr. E. Gonsalves, secretary of Indian External Affairs Ministry and head of the Indian delegation to the talks, and other high-ranking officials of the External Affairs Ministry.

Gonsalves Hosts Banquet

OW161846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1837 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] New Delhi, May 16 (XINHUA) — Both China and India hope the two countries will devise a basis for cooperation and fully normal relations in the forthcoming talks. This hope was expressed by the delegation leaders of the two countries at this evening's banquet held by E. Gonsalves, leader of the Indian delegation, in honor of Fu Hao, leader of the Chinese delegation to the second round of talks.

In his speech, E. Gonsalves said: "India and China must necessarily attach to the development of India-China relations a high priority." He described the talks as "important bilateral discussions." "We need to consolidate what we have achieved in the development of relations in recent years," he said. He hoped both sides would "devise a basis for cooperation and fully normal relations."

In reply, Fu Hao shared the view of the host that the problems China and India face in today's world can be better faced if they devise a basis for cooperation and full normal relations. [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1702 GMT on 16 May, in a similar report on the Gonsalves banquet, adds at this point: "He said: China and India are two great nations with ancient civilizations. The peoples in our two countries have maintained friendly relations for more than 2,000 years."]

He said the late Premier Zhou Enlai and Prime Minister Nehru jointly initiated the famous five principles of co-existence, which have become the basic norms guiding relations between countries with different social systems. China and India are now making efforts to build their respective countries, improve the living standards of their peoples and establish a new international economic order. "These constitute the basis for developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries," he stressed.

He said that the Sino-Indian relations suffered [the XINHUA Domestic version reads: "...We do not deny that Sino-Indian relations suffered..."] short and temporary setbacks, but these were things of the past. "At present, our two sides are devoting efforts to solving some outstanding issues, with the boundary question as the central issue." [The XINHUA Domestic version adds at this point: "He said both China and India are developing countries with vast territories. The total population of our two nations reaches 1.7 billion. Their significance and importance are well-known to the people."]

He hoped his visit would achieve positive results and further promote the relations between China and India in various fields.

Before the banquet, Fu Hao called on Eric Gonsalves for 30 minutes. Chinese Ambassador Shen Jian was also present.

New Delhi Reportage

For New Delhi reports on the talks between the PRC and India and issues related to the talks, including the start of the talks on 17 May, see the India section of the 17 May and subsequent issues of the South Asia DAILY REPORT.

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT PEREIRA CONCLUDES VISIT

Huang Hua Hosts Luncheon

OW141938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, and Mme. Pereira saw a legendary dance drama of the Manchu nationality, "Pearl Lake", presented by the Liaoning provincial song and dance ensemble here this evening.

Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, accompanied the distinguished guests at the cultural evening sponsored by the Chinese Ministry of Culture.

At the end of the performance, President and Mme. Pereira went on stage to present the performers a basket of flowers.

This morning, the guests toured the Great Wall and a tomb of the Ming Dynasty. They were honored at a luncheon hosted by Huang Hua, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs.

Deng Xiaoping Meeting

OW150810 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, met and had a cordial conversation here this morning with Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, and principal members of his party.

Deng Xiaoping said that there are no contradictions between China and Cape Verde. "The leaders of our two countries can increase exchange of visits and mutual understanding so as to promote friendly relations of cooperation between the two countries," he said. Vice-Chairman Deng also told the distinguished guests about China's political and economic situation.

President Pereira said: "China is our friendly country. The Chinese people are the most trustworthy friends of ours. We are greatly interested in all the developments in China."

Huang Hua, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, was among those present at the meeting.

After the meeting, Deng Xiaoping gave a luncheon in honor of President and Mme. Pereira and other guests from Cape Verde.

Cultural Agreement Signed

OW150906 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A cultural agreement between the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Republic of Cape Verde was signed here this afternoon.

Zhao Ziyang, Chinese premier of the State Council, and Aristides Maria Pereira, Cape Verde president, affixed their signatures to the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the five-year agreement, China and Cape Verde will develop exchanges and cooperation in the fields of culture, education, sciences, health, sports, publications, and newscast in accordance with the principles of mutual benefit.

Zhao Bids Farewell

OW151620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and president of Cape Verde, Mme. Pereira and their party left here by special plane for Kunming this afternoon.

They were seen off at the Beijing guesthouse by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Pereira said that his visit to China is of great significance. It has fortified the foundation for Cape Verde-Chinese cooperation. He hoped for more contacts between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang said that President Pereira's talks with Chinese leaders in Beijing deepened mutual understanding and friendship. He asked Pereira to convey the Chinese people's best wishes to the Cape Verde people upon returning home.

On their arrival in Kunming, the distinguished Cape Verde guests were greeted at the airport by Yunnan Provincial Governor Liu Minghui and Vice-Governor Dao Guodong. The visitors are accompanied on the trip by Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

In the evening, the visitors were honored at a banquet given by the Yunnan Provincial People's Government.

Departure for Home

OW161644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Kunming, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Aristides Maria Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence in Cape Verde and President of Cape Verde, Mme. Pereira and their party left here this evening at the end of their China visit.

Seeing them off were Gong Dafei, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Liu Minghui, governor of Yunnan Province.

Before his departure, President Pereira said, "Eighteen years ago, I visited China. I am very pleased to have the opportunity to contact the Chinese people and their leaders this time.

"The realistic and practical policies implemented by the Chinese leaders have impressed me deeply. The Chinese people have found a way to solve their various problems. Great changes have taken place in China. Now the nation is advancing," he said.

"The Chinese people have always stood on the side of the people of the Third World. A powerful China is important to strengthen the Third World," he said

"Both Cape Verde and China are Third-World countries. The prospects for development of their relations are good. Such relations are characterised by unity and friendship," he said.

He said his visit has achieved positive results.

Today the guests visited the Yunnan Institute for Nationalities, a knitwear mill and Kunming's scenic spots.

SOVIET PROTEST TO UK ON FALKLANDS CITED

OW150738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Moscow, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement handed to the British Embassy here today says that the British blockade of the vast expanses of high seas around Falklands (Malvinas) Islands is unlawful. It also denies Soviet involvement in the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the islands, according to a TASS report. This is the Soviet Government's first official protest to Britain since the outbreak of the Anglo-Argentine conflict on April 2.

The statement says that while extending its military actions in the South Atlantic, the British side made several times "warnings" to the Soviet side which have the aim to invent the alleged Soviet Union's "involvement" in the Anglo-Argentine conflict. The statement says that these "warnings" of the British side are regarded by the Soviet side as "provocative" and "not promoting the maintenance of the normal climate in Soviet-British relations." But the statement gave no details of the British warnings.

In the past month or more, Soviet leaders and press have criticised the British and U.S. Governments' stand on this conflict.

PRC, CANADA SIGN DOCUMENTS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL

OW150832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- A protocol on exchanging copies of documents concerning Dr. Norman Bethune's life was signed here today between the State Archives Bureau of China and the Dominion Archives of Canada.

Li Fenglou, deputy director of the Chinese bureau, and W.I. Smith, dominion archivist of Canada, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments and exchanged some documents. Wan Li, Chinese vice-premier of the State Council, attended the ceremony.

The protocol was worked out by China and Canada in the spirit of protecting and enriching the documents concerning Dr. Norman Bethune's life so as to help the people of the two countries remember his meritorious deeds and strengthen friendship between the two peoples. Under the protocol, the two sides will exchange copies of those documents concerning Bethune's life in each other's collection or those that can be used for free publicity, including his letters, diaries, memoirs, articles and treatises and well as publications, photos and films concerning him and other archives. The protocol provides continued efforts from the two sides to look for, duplicate and exchange other relevant archives.

Prior to the ceremony, Vice-Premier Wan Li met with Dr. and Mrs. W.I. Smith and his party. During the conversation, Wan Li said: "We Chinese people have deep gratitude to the Canadian people because Dr. Bethune laid down his life for China's liberation cause. The signing of the protocol and the exchange of data on the life of Bethune will help enhance the friendship between the peoples of China and Canada." Dr. Smith presented Wan Li with a disc with a profile of Doctor Bethune in relief. Canadian Ambassador to China Michel Gauvin was present on both occasions.

STREAMLINING OF CCP DEPARTMENTS CONTINUES

OW151539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The streamlining of the 30 departments under the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee is proceeding smoothly, with the total staff reduced by 17.3 per cent. The number of departmental heads and deputy heads has been cut by 15.7 per cent, and their average age lowered from 64 to 60. The number of bureau directors and deputy directors has been cut by 14 per cent, and their average age lowered from 58 to 54. New faces, mostly younger, make up 13 per cent of the newly-appointed departmental leaders and 16 per cent of the bureau leaders.

The streamlining of the departments under the party Central Committee has been going on side by side with the restructuring of the State Council. The aim is to overcome overlapping and overstaffing, common in administrative organs, and bring about better work efficiency. The new leading bodies are urged to improve their work style and methods and give a better guidance and service to the country's modernization drive and the people. The retiring veteran cadres will be properly taken care of, and the working staff will be trained in turns.

Initial Results Achieved

OW160956 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1455 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The restructuring of the organs directly under the CCP Central Committee and the streamlining of their leading bodies are proceeding smoothly thanks to the great determination of the leadership, its fairly successful effort to take the mass line and to the good role played by the old comrades. After several months of efforts, the initial results have been achieved.

There are 30 units directly under the CCP Central Committee. Basically, their work assignments and the limits of their functions and powers are clearly defined. However, there are also cases of overlapping and overstaffing. Overstaffing and aging are also fairly common phenomena in the case of the leading bodies at various levels. In order to change this situation, all units have earnestly responded to the central authorities' instruction on restructuring by fixing their tasks, structure and the size of their staffs. Now, the number of organs at the bureau level has been reduced by 11 percent and at the office level by 10 percent. Their total staff has been cut by 17.3 percent, of which 37 percent are administrative personnel. The number of heads and deputy heads of leading bodies at the department or commission level is strictly limited to between 3 and 5. The total number of department and commission heads and deputy heads, aside from those who must be elected or those in units which are considering restructuring, has been cut by 15.7 percent and their average age lowered from 64 to 60. The number of directors and deputy directors of a bureau level organ is generally set at 2 to 3. Their total number has now been cut by 14 percent and their average age lowered from 58 to 54. The number of newly promoted middle-aged and young cadres in the newly reorganized leading bodies is 13 percent at the department level and 16 percent at the bureau level. The cultural level of the leading bodies at both the department and bureau levels is also higher now. An initial change in the situation of overstaffing and aging leading bodies has taken place. A gratifying stride has been made toward the goal where leading bodies will become revolutionized, younger, better educated and more professionally competent.

In terms of the task of restructuring organizations as a whole, drawing up streamlining plans and ~~allocating~~ positions in the leading bodies is but a fairly good beginning. A great deal of work remains to be done.

1. Make practical and careful arrangements for the old cadres who have been separated or retired from the first line. It is necessary to act in accordance with the principle set by the central authorities that "the basic political treatment should remain unchanged but the pay and living conditions should be better." Relevant specific regulations for making good arrangements and taking good care of these old comrades should be made. It is also necessary to organize these comrades for a summing up of the valuable revolutionary experiences they have accrued in the past decades. If they are physically fit, some of the old comrades should be encouraged to frequently visit the grassroots units to do the kind of mass work they are capable of doing or to carry out some social investigations in order to bring their role into good play. Each unit should formulate carefully thought-out, practical plans on the basis of the actual situation in their respective units and carry them out.

2. Cadres should be organized in a planned way for study and rotational training in order to implement the streamlining plan and practically raise their political, ideological, cultural and professional level to meet the needs of their work under the new situation. All leaders of departments and commissions and organization departments should pay serious attention to this strategic measure. They should consider the result achieved by a cadre through study as a major content in assessing his performance.

3. Make further efforts to achieve the revolutionization of the leading bodies and organs, overcome bureaucracy, raise work efficiency and strengthen and improve party leadership. All new leading bodies should, after summing up experiences, conscientiously improve their work system, work method and work style. All organ functionaries should adhere to the system of individual responsibility established on the basis of "three fixings" (fixing task, structure and staff), raise work efficiency, raise work quality and make sure they are performing an effective service for the central authorities and the localities, the realization of the four modernizations and the people. The middle-aged and young cadres in the new leading bodies should have a deep understanding of the earnest expectations which the party and people have for them. They should pay attention to the need to be modest and prudent, maintain contacts with the masses and not accept flattery; they should persist in their principles, be fair and not practice favoritism; they should be bold in doing their work, have the courage to shoulder heavier tasks, carry out investigation and study as often as they can and strive to delve into problems. The old comrades should enthusiastically support and help the middle-aged and young cadres in their work so as to do a good job in passing on experience, giving assistance and setting an example. In short, the new leading bodies should turn a new page in both work and party style and further strengthen and improve party leadership.

Namelist of Department Heads

OW152115 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1507 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The CCP Central Committee has recently appointed the leading cadres of some departments directly under the administration of the central authorities. The list of appointments is as follows:

The General Office of the party Central Committee

Director: Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539]

Deputy Directors: Yang Dezhong [2799 1795 0022], Kang Min [1660 3046], and Gao Dengbang [7559 4098 2831];

The Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028]

Deputy Directors: Yu Wen [6735 2429], Wang Huide [3769 1920 1795], and He Jingzhi [6320 2417 0037];

The United Front Work Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Yang Jingren [2799 7234 0088]

Deputy Directors: Li Gui [2621 6311], Jiang Ping [3068 1627], and Li Ding [2621 1353];

The International Liaison Department of the party Central Committee

Director: Qiao Shi [0829 4258]

Deputy Directors: Qian Liren [6929 2621 0088], Zhu Liang [2612 5328], and Li Shuzheng [2621 3219 6927] (female);

The Central Party School

President: Wang Zhen [3769 7201]

Vice President: Feng Wenbin [7458 2429 1755]

Dean of Education: Song Zhenting [1345 2182 1656];

The Research Center of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee

Director: Deng Liqun (concurrent)

Deputy Directors: Lin Jianqing [2651 3386 7230] and Mei Xing [2734 5887];

The Rural Policy Research Center of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee

Director: Du Runsheng [2629 3387 3932]

Deputy Directors: Xie Hua [6200 5478], Liu Kan [0491 1030], and Weng Yongxi [5040 3057 2569];

The Party Literature Research Center of the Central Committee

Director: Li Qi [2621 3823]

Deputy Director: Gong Yuzhi [7895 5148 0037];

The Party History Research Center of the Central Committee

Director: Hu Sheng [5170 4939]

Deputy Directors: Feng Wenbin (concurrent), Hua Nan [5478 2809] (concurrent), Li Xin [2621 2450] (concurrent), and Liao Gailong [1675 5556 7127];

The Commission for Collecting Party Historical Data of the Party Central Committee

Chairman: Feng Wenbin (concurrent)

Vice Chairmen: Tong Xiaopeng [4547 1420 7720] (concurrent), Hua Nan (concurrent), Liao Gailong (concurrent), Xie Xiaonai [6200 4607 6621], Ma Qibin [7456 7871 1755] (concurrent), and Wang Mingzhe [3769 2494 0772] (concurrent);

RENMIN RIBAO

Director: Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251]

Chief Editor: Qin Chuan [4440 1557]

Deputy Chief Editors: Li Zhuang [2621 8369], Wang Ruoshui [3769 5387 3055], and Tan Wenrui [6223 2429 3843];

HONGQI

Chief Editor: Xiong Fu [3574 1788]

Deputy Chief Editors: Wang Renzhi [3769 1804 0037] and Ma Zhongyang [7456 0112 2254]; and

The Compilation and Translation Bureau of the Central Committee

Bureau Chief: Song Shushen [1345 2579 5116]

Deputy Bureau Chiefs: Lin Jizhou [2651 1015 3166], Gu Jinping [7357 6930 1456] and Rong Ziqing [1369 1311 7230] (female).

KYODO: NONCOMMUNISTS MAY BE GIVEN KEY POSTS

OW160957 Tokyo KYODO in English 0947 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 16 (KYODO) -- China may appoint noncommunists to key government and parliament posts in the future in a move to establish a democratic coalition government, a high-ranking Chinese official indicated Sunday.

The senior official said the selection and training of potential noncommunist candidates for those important posts are under way.

The visiting Chinese official made the statements in an interview with KYODO news service. He agreed to be interviewed on condition that his name not be used.

He revealed that Chinese authorities have issued a directive calling for two-fifths of about 3,450 delegates to the National Peoples Congress to be noncommunists.

The Chinese official pointed out that Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping recently stressed the merits of multi-party politics in China. The Beijing government now guarantees freedom of political activities and independence of organizations within the framework of the constitution, he added. China last month unveiled a draft Chinese constitution covering the revision of proletarian dictatorship. There are about eight democratic parties with a 105,000-membership in China today but none of them holds a key post in the Chinese hierarchy.

During lengthy debates over the constitution revision, democratic party members as well as some communists made a proposal to change the current parliament into a two-chamber system. But the proposal was turned down, the Chinese official related. "I am against a two-chamber system. But I don't know what's going to happen in the future."

ARTICLE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

HK141445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 May 82 p 5

[Article by Dong Fureng [5516 6534 4356] excerpted from No 4, 1982 issue of JINJIXUE WENZHAI [ECONOMIC DIGEST]: "Further Develop the Study of China's Economic Development Strategy" — capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] One whole year has elapsed since Comrade Yu Guangyuan initiated the study of the strategy for our country's economic and social development last year. The discussions in the past year have been fruitful.

In his report on the work of the government delivered at the Fourth Session of the Fifth NPC, Comrade Zhao Ziyang put forth the ten principles for economic construction. These principles serve as a guide for us in studying strategy for our country's economic development. **THE PROPOSAL OF THE TEN PRINCIPLES MARKS THE CHANGES IN THE STRATEGY FOR OUR COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.** In my opinion, there are chiefly four changes. They are: 1) **THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT WITH SPEED AS THE MAIN GOAL TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT WITH MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE AS THE MAIN GOAL;** 2) **THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING THE KEY POINTS TO THE STRATEGY OF BALANCED DEVELOPMENT;** 3) **THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY CLOSING THE DOOR TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY OPENING THE DOOR TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD;** AND 4) **THE CHANGE FROM THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING EXTENSIVE PRODUCTION TO THE STRATEGY OF ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT BY STRESSING INTENSIVE PRODUCTION.**

If it is justifiable to outline the strategy for our country's economic development by the changes in these four main aspects, then **EACH OF THESE CHANGES WILL PRESENT MANY PROBLEMS FOR US TO STUDY IN THE LIGHT OF THE TEN PRINCIPLES.**

WITH REGARD TO THE CHANGE IN THE FIRST ASPECT, the strategy of achieving development with a high growth rate as the main goal produced good results and also caused quite a few drawbacks. This was seen by everyone. The change to the strategy of achieving development with meeting the basic needs of the people as the main goal aimed at avoiding these drawbacks, enabling people to get real benefits from economic development and gradually meeting the basic needs of the people. To effect this change better, it is first necessary to study the basic needs of the people. These basic needs are not determined by the people's physiological needs but by some specific sociohistorical conditions. We still do not know very clearly what the basic needs are. No matter how we define the basic needs, we must consider various factors in our country, such as the level of production, the national habits, the historical traditions and the relations of production, when we determine the contents of the basic needs and the level of these needs which can and should be attained. In determining the basic needs, we must also investigate the pattern of consumption in our country. In my opinion, the pattern of consumption should mainly comprise three aspects, that is, the level, structure and ways of consumption. In studying the pattern of consumption, we must find out how the basic needs of the people at a given income level can be satisfied with the best possible results, so as to guide their consumption and production. The purpose of shifting the main goal of development from increasing economic growth to satisfying the basic needs of the people is to take the people's needs as the starting point and end result of social production. The people may have immediate and long-term needs. Obviously we should not consider their immediate needs at the expense of their long-term needs or the other way round. Therefore, after the strategy of development has changed its main goal, there still exists the question of properly arranging the proportions of consumption and accumulation in the national income. However, with the main goal of the strategy of development changed, a question will have a different starting point and a different end result and we may possibly come to a new conclusion.

WITH REGARD TO THE CHANGE IN THE SECOND ASPECT, we have long been carrying out the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points. This strategy has produced good results and also caused quite a few drawbacks. The strategy of balanced development certainly does not mean that all sectors should develop at the same speed and none of them should be stressed. In the future, we do not rule out the possibility of sometimes stressing the development of a certain sector in order to promote the development of other sectors. However, this is another kind of strategy of development.

In carrying out the strategy of balanced development, the question of giving priority to the growth of the means of production has not yet been studied very thoroughly. The strategy of one-sidedly stressing the development of heavy industry to promote the national economy, as was practiced for a long time in the past, has caused enormous evil consequences. The current economic readjustment has a direct bearing on this strategy. In the course of readjustment, the growth of heavy industry has slowed down. In this situation, should priority be given to the development of heavy industry after the proportions of various sectors of the economy have been well coordinated? If priority is continuously given to heavy industry when technical progress is marked by the substitution of mechanization for manual labor in production, then, when we consider the strategy of balanced development, we should study the question of coordinating the priority development of heavy industry with the development of other sectors, so as to avoid going back to the former strategy for economic development.

In our country, because of the natural conditions and the population, agricultural development has long been a factor restricting economic development. Compared with the question of urban youths waiting for jobs, the question of overpopulation in the countryside is, judging by a long-term point of view, more important and more difficult to solve. The balanced development of our country's economy should be a balanced development based on the gradual shifting of the agricultural population to industry and other sectors of the economy. Without this shifting of manpower, the backwardness of our country's economy cannot be basically changed. How to effect this shifting of manpower is a serious problem.

In agriculture, there is also the question of changing from the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points to the strategy of balanced development. It is difficult to change from the development strategy of stressing grain production as the key point to the strategy of achieving overall balanced development in agriculture. The reason is that with a large population but insufficient farmland, grain production restricts the overall balanced development of agriculture. At present, when the growing of industrial crops has developed slightly, the area of farmland planted with grain crops is reduced inappropriately. This shows just an aspect of this restriction. It appears that many problems need to be solved in order to effect the change in the strategy for agriculture.

LET US PROCEED TO THE CHANGE IN THE THIRD ASPECT. The meaning of closing the door to the outside world is understood on the whole. The meaning of opening the door to the outside world is only partly understood and is not clear in many points. In my opinion, at least in the near future, our country's policy of opening the door to the outside world can only be understood in a limited sense. There are some similarities between our country's strategy of opening the door to the outside world and some other countries' strategies of external development, but actually there are great differences between them. The advantages and disadvantages of internal development and of external development are relatively evident. In opening the door to the outside world, should we advance gradually in the direction of external development or constantly stick to the foundation of internal development? Is there a development strategy which is halfway between internal development and external development?

What differences are there between the development strategy of opening the door to the outside world as adopted by our country and the development strategy of replacement of exports as adopted by some foreign countries?

The development strategy of replacement of exports means to gradually replace the export of primary products with the export of processed products. It is unquestionable that we should develop the export of processed products. But, should we substitute it gradually for the export of primary products? In what position should we put the export of primary products? Should we stress the export of labor-intensive products on a long-term basis, or, as some foreign countries do, gradually change over to the export of capital-intensive, technology-intensive and knowledge-intensive products?

With regard to our economic relations with foreign countries, we have long pursued the policy of selling some goods for the purpose of purchasing other goods and carried out the business of import and export for the purpose of helping to meet each other's needs. After opening our door to the outside world, should we still confine our foreign trade to the scope of helping to meet each other's needs? Should we advance in the direction of purchasing some goods for the purpose of selling other goods and importing some products for the purpose of exporting other products?

The extent to which the home market is to be open to the outside world is also a major problem. This also involves the question of what attitude we should take toward the protection of domestic production. Since we have opened the door to the outside world, should we continue to pursue the principle of "importing fewer or none of the goods which we can produce at home" or gradually turn to pursue the principle of "importing all goods which are produced at excessively high costs at home?" Or, should we pursue a principle which is halfway between these two principles? This concerns the question of whether domestic production should be protected to a certain extent. If such protection is necessary, to what extent should domestic production be protected?

FINALLY, extensive development was formerly a distinct characteristic of our country's economy. Centered on raising economic results, the ten principles for economic construction imply a change to intensive development. This is a shift of focus regarding the method of development. Extensive development and intensive development are always linked together and can hardly be separated from each other. Extensive development is indispensable but should gradually be changed to intensive development. This change will meet many difficulties, of which employment of workers is one. In my opinion, the basic way out for solving the question of employment is to carry out intensive production and raise labor productivity. Only thus will it be possible to increase income and at the same time to provide greater quantities of surplus products and use them as new means of production, so as to create more jobs for workers. Recently, however, the high ratio of capital funds and equipment to labor has restricted the employment of more workers. Extensive development is just the opposite. Therefore, the change from the strategy of stressing extensive production to the strategy of stressing intensive production can only be carried out gradually and will take a long time, and the question of how to coordinate extensive development with intensive development arises in every period. At the same time, the level of intensive production must also be raised gradually. To achieve this end, it is necessary to study the questions concerning selection of technology and policy.

In raising economic results, an important problem is to study the scale of economic development and to find out the optimum scale of various trades and enterprises. We have not studied this problem enough.

Besides the questions concerning the four aspects mentioned above, in my opinion, THERE IS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION WHICH MUST BE STUDIED IN LIGHT OF THE STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THAT IS, THE QUESTION CONCERNING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM AND THE STRATEGY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. In order to smoothly effect the changes in our country's strategy for economic development as mentioned above, it is imperative to carry out corresponding restructuring in our country's economic system. A specific strategy for economic development needs to be supplemented by a corresponding economic system to guarantee its implementation.

For example, a highly centralized economic system better suits the strategy of achieving development by stressing the key points because this system facilitates pooling of the limited capital funds, material supplies and technical forces and allotting them to the departments which achieve development by stressing the key points, whereas a decentralized economic system hampers this strategy. For another example, in carrying out the strategy of achieving development with meeting the basic needs of the people as the main goal, it is necessary to give play to the role of the market in regulating the socialist planned economy so that consumer goods production can, by giving play to the role of the market under unified planning, react more sensitively to the changes in the people's needs. To achieve this end, corresponding restructuring should be made in the system regarding planning, enterprise management and commercial work. For still another example, in carrying out the strategy of achieving development with growth rate as the main goal and by stressing extensive production, the requirements of the law of value are often put in a secondary position, and economic results are often neglected for the purpose of attaining a high growth rate. In the course of gradually changing to the strategy of achieving development by stressing extensive work, the meaning of raising economic results becomes more prominent. This calls for our efforts to give better play to the role of the law of value in promoting technical progress and economizing on manpower. A corresponding economic system is needed to give play to this role of the law of value. Lastly, when the strategy of achieving development by closing the door to the outside world was adopted, there was no international competition. There was also no need to quickly adapt domestic production and circulation to the ever-changing international market. For this reason, our original economic system did not show any serious problems. After the open-door policy was adopted, competition in the international market has been more or less brought into the domestic market. Although our country has just begun to adopt the open-door policy and has opened the door to a limited extent, our original economic system has been found unsuitable to the open-door policy. For this reason, in restructuring the economic system we must seriously take the open-door policy as an important factor.

STATUS OF COMMUNES, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION VIEWED

HK141209 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0134 GMT 14 May 82

[Article by Wang Shuwen [3769 0647 2429], deputy director of Jurisprudence Research Center of Academy of Social Sciences: "The People's Communes Institute the Principle of Separating Government Administration From Commune Management"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- The draft revised constitution has changed the system of merging government administration with commune management implemented by the people's communes. The Constitution formulated in 1978 stipulates that the commune people's congresses and the commune people's governments are grassroots organs of state power and are also collective economic organizations. The draft revised constitution has made new stipulations for this. People's congresses and people's governments will be set up in the villages, national minority villages and towns. They are rural grassroots organs of state power, whereas the rural people's communes are rural collective economic organizations. In this way, village organs of state power are separated from economic organizations.

The separation of government administration from commune management is conducive to improving and strengthening the work of grassroots state power. According to stipulations of the draft revised constitution, village people's congresses ensure, in their administrative areas, the observance and enforcement of the constitution, laws, decrees and administrative regulations; and examine and decide on plans for the construction of village economic, cultural and public facilities. The village people's governments direct, within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law, village administrative work such as economy, education, culture, public health, civil affairs, public security and family planning. After separating government administration from commune management, village state power organs no longer directly manage production and can concentrate their efforts on the foregoing administrative work in order to ensure the implementation and enforcement of state policies and laws.

The separation of government administration is also conducive to developing a socialist collective economy. First, after separating government administration from commune management, the people's communes, as collective economic organizations, can concentrate their efforts on organizing production. Second, the separation of government administration from commune management is conducive to changing the use of coercive administrative means for economic management to using economic levers and economic laws and regulations for managing the collective economy in accordance with objective economic laws. The separation of government administration from commune management is also conducive to guaranteeing the decisionmaking right of economic organizations. The draft revised constitution stipulates that collective economic organizations have the right to make independent decisions in economic activities on condition that they accept the guidance of the state plan and observe the laws concerned. The people's communes will be able to exercise this decision-making right as stipulated by the draft revised constitution after they become pure economic organizations. Moreover, this will also facilitate commune members carrying out the democratic management of collective economic organizations. The draft revised constitution stipulates that collective economic organizations carry out democratic management as prescribed by law and that the election and recall of management personnel and major issues in management and operation are decided by the entire body of laborers. The separation of government administration from commune management will also facilitate commune members carrying out democratic management, which will arouse the commune members' enthusiasm for socialist production and promote the development of production.

The separation of government administration from commune management only separates village organs of state power from collective economic organizations. Within the collective economic organizations, the proprietary rights over enterprises and other property of communes, production brigades and production teams remain unchanged.

Although experimental work in separating government administration from commune management has been carried out in various provinces and successful experiences have been obtained, the work in this aspect will have to be carried out throughout the whole country in a planned, systematic and guided way in accordance with the actual conditions of respective localities after the constitution is adopted.

XINHUA EXPLAINS RURAL EFFORTS, ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW141414 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0125 GMT 14 May 82

[XINHUA commentator: "The Demarcation Line Between the Peasants' Labor for the Purpose of Becoming Well-Off and Criminal Activities in the Economic Field Should Not Be Blurred"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 5 May (XINHUA) -- The "Decision of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on Cracking Down on Serious Economic Crimes" points out that while cracking down on serious economic crimes, it is necessary to continuously implement the policy of maintaining an open door toward foreign countries and enlivening the domestic economy. In implementing this policy in the rural areas, special attention must be paid to differentiating clearly between the peasants' hard labor for the purpose of becoming well-off and criminal activities in the economic field.

However, currently a tendency of confusing the peasants' efforts to become well-off with economic criminal activities has emerged in a few areas. For instance, some communes and brigades have declared that small farm machines bought by peasants by pooling resources are "illegal property." Some grassroots cadres have asserted that to become well-off, one is only allowed to rely on manual labor, not machines; on collective labor, not individual labor; and on farm labor, not on labor in industrial or sideline production. And in some communes, licensed processing or repair and maintenance shops run by individual households have been closed down. What is more absurd is that peasants who had been issued certificates of merit last autumn for becoming well-off by hard labor were criticized for the same fact this spring. Although these are isolated cases, if this phenomenon is left unchecked, our rural economy which has just been invigorated will once again be strangled.

Of course, in our efforts to enliven the rural economy in recent years there have been cases of lawbreaking and unhealthy practices which have disrupted state plans and the economic order and which should be investigated and dealt with. But in investigating and handling these cases, it is necessary to closely follow policies and clearly differentiate unhealthy practices from law violations in the economic field and to draw a clear line of demarcation between problems caused by imperfections of some of our systems and measures in our efforts to enliven the economy on one hand and criminal activities against the law on the other.

In cracking down on serious economic criminal activities, besides taking a correct attitude toward industrial and sideline occupation production engaged in or contracted by individual peasants or jointly by several peasant households, it is also necessary to eliminate the influence of "left" ideas. At present, some cadres, upon seeing the crackdown on economic crimes, erroneously think that the party's rural policy is about to "change" again. This is clearly a manifestation of the influence of "left" ideas. Therefore, in resolutely cracking down on criminal activities in the economic field, it is also necessary to be on guard against the interference of "left" ideas and to strengthen ideological and political work.

It is not only necessary to emphatically point out that the central authorities' policy of encouraging the development of proper industrial and sideline occupation undertakings by individual commune members or jointly by several households will not change, but that this policy must not change. China's commodity economy is far from being developed, and its socialist commodity production has not been fully developed. It is very difficult for China to lift its agriculture up from poverty and backwardness, much more so to modernize it. To succeed in diversification, which also includes industrial and sideline occupation production, and to develop the commodity economy as well, it is necessary to arouse the enthusiasm of the 800 million peasants so that the state, collectives and individuals can work in concert.

At present, the industrial and sideline occupation undertakings run or contracted by individual commune member or jointly by several households are far too few, instead of being too many. Instead of chopping these activities down with a big ax, we should enthusiastically promote, encourage and support them.

Also, it should be pointed out that the central authorities' policy of letting part of the people become well-off sooner than others is entirely correct and will not change. This policy is based on the socialist principle of from each according to his ability and to each according to his work. Practice shows that the policy of letting part of the people become well-off sooner than others has already achieved fine results.

We must persist in the policy of cracking down on serious economic crimes on the one hand, while on the other hand we must enliven the economy. The two tasks do not contradict each other, and neither of them is dispensable. No one should confuse the peasants' labor for the purpose of becoming well-off with economic criminal activities.

EDUCATION OFFICIAL VIEWS STUDENT TRAINING SCHEME

OW131021 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0026 GMT 13 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- It has been reported that, with the approval of the State Council, some higher educational institutions or departments of such institutions under the Ministry of Education will begin this year to implement, on a trial basis, a system for their new students to take part in physical labor for 1 year, provided that conditions are suitable. The magazine GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATIONAL FRONT], to be published in the near future, carries a further explanation of this matter by a responsible person of the Ministry of Education.

Speaking of the significance of this system, the responsible person of the Ministry of Education said: Persistence in combining mental work with physical labor and intellectuals with workers and peasants is an important aspect of our country's educational principles. In recent years, leading comrades at the central level have stressed the need to attach importance to students' education in connection with physical labor. They said that some of the previous opinions and measures regarding this had gone too far and should not now be practiced. However, they added, totally giving up this work would lead to another extreme, and the disadvantage of giving up the work has been very apparent. For this reason, we should take appropriate measures to earnestly stress education in connection with physical labor. At the same time, it is also the state's wish for college students to receive military training. Now many schools have paid attention to strengthening education in connection with physical labor and military training. The trial implementation of the system for new students to participate in physical labor and receive military training after they have entered school will greatly assist in fully implementing the party's educational principle, in cultivating the students' labor concept, mass viewpoint and sense of organization and discipline, and in promoting communist morality and practice so that the students will develop morally, intellectually and physically and become competent persons, both Red and expert.

With the trial implementation of the 1-year-labor system, does a new student have to take part in physical labor during the whole year? How should the school system and teaching plan be reconciled with this? Regarding these questions, the responsible person of the Ministry of Education said: The "Instructions on 1982 Enrollment Work for Institutions of Higher Learning," issued by the Ministry of Education and approved by the State Council, pointed out that certain schools or departments of schools, approved by the Ministry of Education as experimental units, "should organize their new students to take part in physical labor and military training after they have entered the schools and should also open some basic academic courses for them." This shows that not the whole year is to be spent in physical labor and military training. During the experimental stage, the present school system will not be changed, but the teaching plan may be appropriately adjusted by the schools concerned. After the students become sophomores, they will still be required to take part in physical labor as appropriate.

The responsible person of the Ministry of Education pointed out: This year, only some schools belonging to the Ministry of Education will be selected as experimental units. They must meet three requirements: First, leading bodies of the schools must be relatively staunch and willing to carry out the experiment and must have made necessary preparations. Second, the schools must have concurrence and support of leading local party and government departments. Third, they must be approved by the Ministry of Education. It is safer to carry out the experiment in this way.

In conclusion, this responsible person said: Although the system for new students to take part in physical labor and military training is a new thing, we have already gained much valuable experience in education in connection with labor. The present experimental work will surely be successful as long as the leaders pay attention to it, the measures taken are appropriate, and the initiative of both the teachers and students in this respect is brought into full play. Schools, other than those selected as experimental units, should also pay attention to strengthening education in connection with physical labor among all students. We believe that, through experiment and summing up of experience, we will surely be able to work out reasonable measures for education in connection with labor and military training, suited to our country's conditions. This is of vital significance to the reform of our higher education as a whole and to the improvement of education quality.

RADIO STRESSES COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION

OW161021 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 May 82

[Station commentator's article: "Persisting in Communist Ideological Education Is the Central Link in Carrying Out 'Five Stresses and Four Beauties' Activities"]

[Text] Following the launching of the "five stresses and four beauties" activities in 1981, China successfully carried out its first all-people decorum and courtesy month this year. These activities have advanced the building of spiritual civilization in socialist China and conspicuously improved our party's work style, the social mood and social order. These activities are being continued in a sustained manner.

The "five stresses and four beauties" campaign is being carried out in various ways, but its central link is to educate the people, especially young people, in communist ideology and communist ethics so that the people of all nationalities throughout the country will become well-educated, law-abiding citizens with high ideals and good moral character. This campaign, guided by the principle of communist ethics, has been launched in consideration of the present moral standard of the people in China. It has been welcomed by the masses because our party, through it, is conducting a clear-cut education in communist ideology and communist ethics among the people in the light of reality.

The correctness and effectiveness of this campaign, which serves as the practical requirement and actual form of communist ideological and moral education, has been proven by practice and recognized by society. It is wrong to think that conducting such education in a socialist society in China means overstepping the historical stage. Communism has a two-fold meaning: First, it is a communist social system; second, it is a movement guided by communist ideology. In our country, the communist movement began in an organized way and was guided by a program on the day the CCP was formed. Socialism, being a preliminary stage of communism, is part of communism. It cannot be called socialism if communist ideology and ethics are excluded. Communist ideology and ethics, being the most progressive ideology and representing the noblest moral principles, play a very important role in resisting the corrosive influence of capitalist ideology in a socialist society, enhancing the socialist workers' enthusiasm and creativeness and advancing the cause of socialist modernization.

Without the leadership of the Communist Party, it is impossible to carry out socialist construction. Likewise, neither can it be accomplished without communist ideology and ethics. Conducting education on communist ideology and ethics is different from, but connected with, implementing the party's present policies and principles for the socialist period. Thus, they complement each other. Our party draws up its policies in the light of reality in China and guided by communist ideology. Communist ideology and ethics include within their scope the goal of serving the people, the principle of collectivism and so on, all of which play a part in guiding, regulating and guaranteeing the drawing up and implementation of policies.

Promoting the communist attitude toward labor and educating the people in communist ideology and ethics will not hinder the implementation of the various policies in the present socialist stage; instead, they will be a powerful motivating force for the implementation of these policies.

Education in communist ideology and ethics should be conducted in the light of reality. This means that communism should be studied in the course of doing public and professional work. In recent years numerous youth service teams, learn-from Lei Feng groups, (jie xinrong) groups, (bao gong) groups, red-scarf sanitation streets and afforestation teams have emerged in various areas in the course of carrying out the "five stresses and four beauties" campaign. This is an effective way for young people to study communism and cultivate good moral character and good behavior in the course of practice.

The party Central Committee has designated the launching of this campaign as an important task for the whole party and the people of the whole country. We must carry on this campaign in a sustained manner by placing emphasis on the central link of conducting education in communist ideology and ethics in order to win new victories in building a socialist spiritual civilization.

QIAN XUESEN SPEAKS AT MECHANICS SOCIETY COUNCIL

OW170900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Mechanics research in China should be concentrated mainly on advancement of engineering technology and production, but there should also be basic research, said Doctor Qian Xuesen, honorary president of the Chinese Mechanics Society. He was speaking at a conference of the second council of the Chinese Mechanics Society which closed here today.

Doctor Qian, 71, who is also vice-minister of the People's Liberation Army Science and Technology Commission for National Defence, stressed that basic and applied research are closely related. Frequent exchanges of information should be made and the two aspects of study should complement each other.

Qian Xuesen said research personnel working in mechanics should be closely integrated with engineers and technicians. All fields of national defence and the national economy need mechanics. Mechanics research has a very bright outlook he pointed out. Work in this field is closely related to research in physics, mathematics, earth sciences, astronomy, chemistry and other specialities.

Qian Xuesen said mechanics research has moved along rapidly in China in recent years. Membership in the Chinese Mechanics Society has grown to nearly 10,000 from 1,100 in 1966.

The conference of the second council of the Chinese Mechanics Society opened on May 9. Qian Xuesen and 80-year-old Zhou Peiyuan, chairman of the China Science and Technology Association, two founders of the society, were named honorary presidents at the conference. Qian Lingxi, 66, a specialist in engineering-structure mechanics and president of the Dalian Engineering Institute, was elected president. Zheng Zhemin, 57, a specialist in solid and explosive mechanics and deputy director of the Institute of Mechanics under the Chinese Academy of Sciences, was elected executive vice-president and Qian Weichang, professor of mechanics and applied mathematics at Qinghua University, and seven other scientists were elected vice-presidents of the society.

The Chinese Mechanics Society was set up in 1957. Qian Xuesen was the president of the first council of the society.

ALL-ARMY PRESS WORK CONFERENCE ENDS IN BEIJING

OW161031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1241 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (XINHUA) -- The all-army press work conference which ended just yesterday stressed that the basic task of newspapers is to popularize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies. At present, it is necessary to extensively carry out propaganda work on developing socialist spiritual civilization and to persistently and vigorously promote various activities to create still more advanced companies and individuals in the army in developing spiritual civilization.

Hua Nan, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, made a speech at the conference on how the press can popularize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies in close connection with the actual conditions in the army and in accordance with the special characteristics of the young fighters. His speech also dealt with issues regarding the development of spiritual civilization.

Li Wei, director of the propaganda section of the PLA General Political Department, delivered a speech entitled "To Disseminate the Party's Line, Guidelines and Policies Still More Consciously and Vigorously Is the Glorious Task of the Press." The comrades attending the conference exchanged their experience in running newspapers and put forward suggestions on how to improve press work.

The conference held that to run newspapers well is of great significance in helping the army implement the party's line, guidelines and policies, uphold the four basic principles and turn itself into a revolutionary, modern and regular army.

The conference pointed out: In order to do a good job in disseminating Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and the party's line, guidelines and policies, the comrades of the editorial departments must, first of all, study them well. At the same time, they must go to the grassroots units to carry out investigation and study and strengthen propaganda work so that this work will be carried out even more effectively.

The conference pointed out: To implement the principle of "putting stress on the companies and mainly catering to the needs of fighters" in running newspapers, we must persistently give priority to ideological guidance and positive education and to commending the advanced.

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON SOUTH CHINA SEA OIL BASE

HK141114 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0135 GMT 13 May 82

[Feature by correspondent Zhong Zhengxiang [6988 1794 4382]: "A Visit to the South China Sea Oil Base"]

[Text] At the end of April, this reporter went to the eastern suburb of Zhanjiang and personally visited the South China Sea oil base.

In the office of the Beibu Gulf Sino-French cooperation zone, Du Ba [2629 1572], general manager of Total (China) Company Ltd, enthusiastically gave a brief account to this reporter on the exploration of oil in the Beibu Gulf by the joint efforts of China and France. He said, "The first well sunk by the Sino-French cooperation team was on the Wushi structure. This is a very successful well with very productive oil and gas veins that are sufficient for maintaining constant production. At the beginning of this year we sank another well in another structure, but the result was not as good as we had expected. We are studying the reasons for this. At present we are drilling the third and fourth wells in Wushi structure and are making smooth progress. We have already reached the oil layer and the drilling has reached the stage of completing the wells and extracting samples for analysis. If the result is satisfactory, we will begin trial production."

This reporter got in a helicopter at the base, flew over Zhanjiang and Haikang and landed on "Nanhai No 3" drilling platform about 20 nautical miles southwest of the port of Wushi. This is a jack-up oil-drilling rig with a net weight of 5,000 tons. The first two Sino-French cooperation wells were sunk by it. On the rig, French drilling adviser Bu Gen [1580 2704] and Chinese workers were adding a drill rod. The instrument panel showed that the drilling had covered 3,116 meters. Bu Gen said, "Yesterday (29 May), the 'Nanhai No 4' reached a high-pressure oil layer. This may also happen here. There is also oil here (we reached the oil layer at a depth of 3,000 meters), but as yet we have not reached the major oil layer. Therefore, we cannot tell how much oil there is until we have finished the drilling."

Bu Gen cheerfully told this reporter that the Chinese and the French sides were cooperating satisfactorily. The Chinese team leader and workers were working effectively. He said that China's petroleum workers were skilled, clever and hardworking and that they actively used their heads in their work and were quick to learn new things.

At the office of the team leader, this reporter asked Wang Gangqing, deputy manager of the drilling company, and Cao Shaoxin, chief engineer, what was going on at "Nanhai No 4." At that time, the telephone rang. It was a call from Li Kairong, the team leader on "Nanhai No 4." He reported, "At 1900, 30 April, their drilling had covered 3,268 meters and they found strong evidence of oil and gas." Wang Gangqing said that the No 4 drilling rig was drilling 2 to 3 nautical miles to the southwest of "Nanhai No 3" and that when they had reached the depth of 3,253 meters the day before, they had found a high-pressure oil layer. Some light crude was evident in the drilling mud. It was a kind of fine quality crude with little sulphur or wax.

When this reporter took a helicopter back on 1 May, he had a bird's-eye view of the base below. He saw that from Pingle dock to Jizui Mountain, a large number of houses stretched for several kilometers. Along the coast there were a row of docks where many barges, oil tankers and exploration ships were berthed. Just behind the docks was a big supply warehouse filled with various kinds of machinery and materials for offshore oil exploration. To the north of the Guangzhou-Zhanjiang highway was the biggest computer center in central and south China, the machinery fixing center, the geological research center, the communications center and about a dozen other production enterprises and institutes of scientific research, along with dozens of housing complexes for their staffs and workers and schools for their children.

The South China Sea oil base was set up in 1973. Since then the people on this base have not only built up an oil base that covers 190 acres, but what is more significant is that they have uncovered the secret of the South China Sea oil resources. They have sent out team after team to explore for oil and have sunk well after well. At the same time, they have carried out a seismic survey on more than 300,000 square kilometers of the South China Sea.

Through synthesizing, analyzing and studying a huge quantity of seismic exploration and drilling data, the Chinese specialists have made an initial evaluation of the oil and gas production prospects on the three South China Sea offshore basins -- the Zhujiang River Estuary Basin, the Yingge Sea Basin and the Beibu Gulf Basin. The total area of these three basins is about 260,000 square kilometers and there is a thick layer of the Tertiary Period, the thickness of which is over 10,000 meters in some areas. They have already found hundreds of areas with possible oil-bearing structures and favorable source beds. Many of these structures will possibly become future oilfields. Most of the offshore exploration wells they have sunk have shown evidence of oil and gas. A few highly productive oil and gas veins that can maintain constant production have already been found in some of the wells. This shows that the South China Sea is an aquatic area with the brightest prospect in the world for exploring and exploiting offshore oil resources. The foreign oil companies that have taken part in the exploitation have also made similar evaluations. At the beginning of this year, China invited tenders from the outside world for cooperation in extracting offshore oil and most of these companies have sent in their tenders. At present the vast stretch of the South China Sea has already been divided into a number of areas, but the more than 10,000 kilometers of ocean in the northeast section of the Beibu Gulf where China and the French Total Company are cooperating in drilling and exploring oil is not included in the areas for which tenders have been invited.

At present, construction of production and living facilities is being carried out everywhere on the South China Sea oil base. Under construction are a drilling rig repair shop, a seismic data processing center, a geological research laboratory, an 11,000-volt transmission line, and several hospitals and cinemas. A residential zone with a hotel and several first-class residential quarters for specialists from foreign oil companies is being constructed at full speed.

Great efforts have been made in training technical personnel. All these facilities are aimed at serving the specialists of foreign oil companies who, after their tenders are accepted, will come to the South China Sea to carry out large-scale oil exploration and exploitation.

CAAC DIRECTOR SHEN TU ON FLIGHT SAFETY

HK160128 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0849 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- More than half a month has now passed since the crash of Flight No 266. A ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE reporter paid a special call today on Shen Tu, director of the Civil Aviation General Administration [CAAC], to ask him how the administration would take further steps to ensure flight safety.

Shen Tu began by saying that the crash of No 266 was the worst accident in the history of China's civil airline. He said the CCP and government attached very great importance to dealing with this incident and rapidly organized a lot of manpower and material to handle it. The work of dealing with the aftermath was basically completed in only a few days. The family members of the victims have all expressed satisfaction at this.

The reporter asked: "China's civil airline has maintained an excellent safety record for more than 30 years and enjoys a very high safety reputation at home and abroad. How have you considered this issue?"

Director Shen Tu solemnly pointed out, we have taken a series of steps to ensure flight safety. We have first demanded that the whole body of airline personnel take a correct ideological view of the lessons of this accident and firmly establish the idea of "safety first." The various units of the airline have analyzed the current situation in safety work and put forward specific demands in light of the problems. At the beginning of May, the general administration dispatched two inspection groups to get to the frontline of production and work with the inspection groups of every regional administrative bureau, to inspect the implementation of safety measures. We have demanded that all areas assign experienced technicians and leading cadres to fly on the planes, to take the initiative in seeking out unsafe factors and ensure that safety measures are mapped out for every employee. It is necessary to strictly observe rules and regulations and flight discipline, strictly adhere to job responsibility systems, and further straighten out order at the airports.

Director Shen Tu said, after the accident, we conducted ideological and political education for all our work personnel. As a result everyone, especially the flight personnel, has ample confidence regarding flight safety and has actively demanded to carry out their tasks. Our transportation work has consistently remained normal. The Guilin flight center flew 88 scheduled flights from 27 April to 5 May, carrying a total of 6,661 passengers, including 4,930 foreign guests, Overseas Chinese, and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots. The center's scheduled flights have been 91 percent full, an increase of 0.9 percent over the March figure. During this period for the Guilin-Guangzhou route, we were unable to meet the demand for tickets, and 12 extra flights were put on, which carried 1,156 passengers. The planes on the route were 95.2 percent full, a 2 percent increase over the previous month. There were three direct scheduled flights from Guilin to Hong Kong and every one was full. It is evident from this that Chinese and foreign travelers trust the airline.

Shen Tu said in conclusion, we have taken a series of measures to ensure flight safety. As for the service, we have demanded that all service personnel improve their work and do it in an affable, enthusiastic and polite manner and with initiative.

WAN LI ACCEPTS HONORARY TENNIS CHAIRMANSHIP

OW161050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0716 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (XINHUA) -- Comrade Wan Li today gladly accepted a document inviting him to assume the honorary chairmanship of the Chinese Tennis Association.

At the 1982 Beijing municipal old people's "health cup" tennis tournament, which opened today, the Chinese Tennis Association Chairman Lu Zhengcao announced the news about Wan Li's assumption of the honorary chairmanship of the association and presented him the association's invitation document.

Wan Li, a tennis lover, is one of the athletes taking part in this "health cup" tournament.

The Beijing municipal old people's "health cup" tennis tournament is held at the tennis court of the Beijing Gymnasium. Over 40 athletes, 55 years of age or older, are scheduled to play doubles games in two stages. The first-place team will get the rotating trophy.

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GUANGDONG CONTINUES FIGHT AGAINST FLOODING

HK150143 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] Several thousand people have been sent to guard the Bei River embankments in order to protect Guangzhou from flood. By 0100 on 14 May, the water level at Shijiao was 14.2 meters, the highest recorded since liberation. Dangerous situations arose at 12 places along the embankment in the afternoon of 13 May. The bridging company of a certain PLA unit carried out crash-repairs with the local people. The dangers had all been eliminated by early morning of 14 May. Vice Governor Yang Deyuan inspected the situation along the embankment late 13 May. The level of the river fell slightly on 14 May, but still exceeded the danger mark. The Sihui hydrology station recorded the highest level since liberation during the day. The provincial government has dispatched 16 medical teams to Qingyuan County to help in flood fighting. The provincial civil affairs departments has dispatched a consignment of clothing to the county.

On the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad, more than 200 meters of the track-bed has been washed away on the section between the old Hengshi station and Shengping station, and traffic on the line is completely cut. The crash-repair command has decided to assemble bridging and construction forces to build an emergency bridge across the gap so as to restore traffic as quickly as possible. The command estimates that traffic cannot be restored in less than 8 to 10 days.

Figures on Damage Cited

HK150201 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 May 82

[Summary] The Bei River embankments guarding the Guangzhou and Pearl River delta areas have withstood the highest floodcrest since the liberation. PLA personnel helped the commune members along the river to repair gaps and slips that occurred. The danger along the embankment is now eliminated. The Bei River floodcrest reached Lubao in Sanshui County at noon on 14 May. The water level was 11.21 meters, less than the record set in 1968. By 1980, the level had fallen by 2 meters and was still receding.

According to incomplete statistics compiled by the provincial command for fighting natural disasters, "this flood inundated the seats of Qingyuan, Yingde, Yangshan, Lianxian and Sihui Counties and over 4,000 villages. Some 450,000 people were affected by the disaster, 985,000 mu of farmland were flooded and 7 mountain reservoirs and 22 hydropower stations were destroyed. Three embankments, each guarding more than 10,000 mu of farmland, were destroyed." A village of nearly 300 inhabitants in Qingyuan County was destroyed by mountain torrents. Some 70 percent of the crops in Yangshan County were inundated, and 40 percent of the farmland there was damaged in varying degrees. On 14 May 180,000 of 200,000 people marooned by floods in Qingyuan County had moved to higher ground. Action is now underway to rescue the 20,000 others, who are marooned on rooftops.

Additional Damage Figures

HK160457 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] The Bei and Xi Rivers are continuing to fall slowly. By 2000 on 15 May, the water level at the Qingyuan hydrology station on the Bei River had fallen from 15.9 to 15.03 meters, while the level at the Gaoyao hydrology station on the Xi River had gone down from 9.76 to 9.68 meters.

"The damage is very serious in the areas hit by these torrential rainstorms and floods. According to incomplete statistics from Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Shaoguan municipality, over 800,000 people were affected by the disaster and 250 were killed. Some 1.3 million mu of farmland were inundated. Over 31,000 buildings collapsed and 40,000 rooms were damaged. Many water conservation and hydroelectric installations and brigades were destroyed. Large quantities of timber, chemical fertilizer and cement were washed away. At present, rescue and relief work is being stepped up.

Some 300,000 of the masses were marooned in Qingyuan County, where the disaster was the most serious. By now, 290,000 have been moved to safety, thanks to a vigorous crash-rescue effort. Some 10,000 are still marooned by water. The Guangzhou PLA units sent a further 17 boats to Qingyuan County on 15 May to help rescue the masses. Rescue materials are continually being sent to the disaster areas. The air force flew 20 biscuit air-drop sorties to 8 points in Qingyuan County on 15 May.

The cadres and masses in Huaiji, Guangning, Sihui and Fengkai Counties in Zhaoqing Prefecture have been working hard to fight flood, restore production and rebuild their homes in recent days. According to incomplete statistics from these 4 counties, 270,000 mu of rice and 80,000 mu of industrial crops were inundated, while 16,000 cubic meters of timber were washed away. Some 40,000 houses were flooded, of which 2,700 collapsed. Forty-seven people were killed and 54 injured.

In Yingde County, 130,000 mu of dry fields and 280,000 mu of paddy fields were inundated, 430,000 people suffered from the disaster, over 20,000 are homeless and 75 were killed. Over 25,000 houses collapsed. The county authorities have acted with vigor to relieve the people hit by the calamity. At present the masses are continuing the struggle against flood and are also working to restore production.

PLA commanders and fighters in Guangdong have been working heroically to fight the floods in recent days. The navy sent 7 landing craft and 35 rubber boats to Qingyuan County on 15 May to crash-rescue the masses. The air force flew 22 air-drop sorties during the day. PLA medical teams have also been dispatched to aid the people. The Ministry of Railways cabled the Guangzhou railroad bureau on 15 May to extend comfort to the cadres and workers working to fight the flood and carry out crash-rescue and repair work. The cable hoped they would continue to display the spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and speed up crash-repair work so as to reopen the line to traffic as early as possible.

Death Toll Hits 349

HK170756 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 May 82

[Excerpts] The water levels of the Bei Jiang and Xi Jiang are falling slowly. Areas which have been ravaged by torrential rains and floods have suffered very heavy losses. According to incomplete statistics from Shaoguan and Zhaoqing Prefectures and Shaoguan municipality, over 800,000 people have been affected by the floods; the death toll has soared to 349; over 1.24 million mu of farmland have been inundated; and more than 31,000 houses have collapsed and a total of 40,000 houses have been damaged. Several water conservancy projects, hydroelectric installations and bridges have been ruined by the floods, and large quantities of timber, chemical fertilizer and cement have been washed away by the floods. At present, various areas are stepping up their disaster relief work. Qingyuan County is the area hit most seriously by the floods. Of the county's 300,000 people marooned by floodwaters, 290,000 people have now been transferred to areas which are safe from floods through the energetic efforts of various rescue parties. At present, 10,000 people are still marooned by floodwaters in Qingyuan County. Relief goods and materials from various areas are being transported to flooded areas in a steady stream.

Yingde County's 31 communes and townships have been hit by the floods in varying degrees. According to incomplete statistics, 130,000 mu of nonirrigated farmland and 280,000 mu of paddy fields have been inundated; 430,000 people have been affected by the floods, over 20,000 people were left homeless and 75 people have died; over 25,000 houses have collapsed; some water conservancy projects, highways and bridges have been ruined by the floods; and all land and water communications lines between the county town and its communes have been interrupted. By the afternoon of 15 May, Sanshui County eliminated the problem of waterlogging over 80 percent of the country's more than 30,000 mu of farmland which had been inundated.

Further Antiflood Measures

HK170245 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 May 82

[Summary] Qingyuan County's cadres and masses are fighting a heroic struggle against one of the worst floods in the country's history. They have already scored notable success.

"This flood did a lot of damage in Qingyuan County. Some 400,000 mu of early rice were inundated, 300,000 of the masses were marooned and 15,000 buildings collapsed. Fourteen of the 17 state-owned factories subordinate to the country authorities suffered serious damage." By now, all the marooned people have basically been moved to safety. The major river embankments and reservoirs in the country withstood the flood. Although the county seat was cut off by floods for several days, no deaths have been reported there. The waters are receding. The county CCP committee and government held an urgent conference on the evening of 16 May. The meeting decided to take further steps to carry out the struggle against the flood to the end and rapidly launch self-salvation through production and rebuilding of houses.

The leadership organs of the Guangzhou PLA units have stepped up organizational leadership over the fight against the flood in recent days, and assigned units and materials to the antiflood frontline. "On the afternoon of 15 May, the Guangzhou PLA units received a cable from the Hunan Provincial People's Government stating that due to landslides on the Yingde section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railroad, which cut rail traffic, they hoped that the units could urgently dispatch vehicles to transport fresh produce for Hong Kong and Macao. Guangzhou PLA units Commander Wu Kehua immediately instructed the departments concerned to look into the matter. A certain unit decided to dispatch 100 trucks to help crash-transport the goods."

The waters of the Bei and Xi Rivers are continuing to fall. By 2100 on 16 May, the level at the Qingyuan hydrological station on the Bei River was 13.84 meters, which was still 1.84 meters above the warning level, and the level at the Gaoyao hydrological station on the Xi River had fallen to 9.09 meters, slightly above the warning level. The Guangzhou railroad bureau expects to have traffic reopened on the Beijing-Guangzhou line within 2 weeks, providing no accidents occur.

TORRENTIAL RAINSTORMS HIT AREAS IN GUANGXI

HK160539 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 May 82

[Summary] Torrential rainstorms hit 19 municipalities and counties in Guilin and Wuzhou prefectures from 11 to 13 May. Precipitation during this period exceeded 250 mm in Guilin municipality and Xingan, Guangyang, Fuchuan and Cangwu counties, and exceeded 300 mm in Lingui, Lingchuan, Zhaoping, Mengshan, He and Teng Counties. Teng County had from 500 to 600 mm of rain in 29 hours. Torrents rushed down from mountains and rivers rose rapidly. Four communes in the county were inundated. All the 60,000 mu of early rice planted along the Fu Jiang in Fuchuan County were inundated. In Guangyang County, 56 bridges and 112 dams and embankments were washed away. In addition, 60,000 mu of early rice in the county were inundated, of which 20,000 mu were seriously damaged. (Xishan) commune in this county suffered a loss of 200,000 yuan when its (Dadongtian) power station was destroyed. Leaders at all levels in the two prefectures have taken part in the struggle against this calamity.

MOSCOW RP&P INTERVIEWS DALAI LAMA REPRESENTATIVE

OW151431 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] The world conference of personages from religious circles to save the sacred gift, namely, life, from nuclear disaster has ended in Moscow. Delegates from more than 90 countries attended this very important meeting. A delegation representing Tibetan Buddhists living in India also attended the meeting. This station's reporter interviewed (Ping-ding-ge-qi), a representative of the Dalai Lama, supreme leader of Tibetan Buddhists, and asked him to appraise the significance of the world conference of personages from religious circles.

[(Ping-ding-ge-qi); initial words in English fading into translation] The conference is significant, because it shows that there is an awareness of the danger of nuclear war; the danger is very great. I think the vast majority of the people who have come to Moscow to attend the conference will agree with the view that once a nuclear war breaks out, the entire world will be destroyed. Therefore, the understanding that mankind may be destroyed in a nuclear war is in itself a very important thing. We have gathered in Moscow to speak up against nuclear war. I think this is very significant.

[Question] Some political activists in Asia insist that in the event of a nuclear war, Asia can stay out of it. What is your opinion about this argument?

[Answer] I think that when we talk about nuclear war, we are concerned about the very existence of all mankind on this earth. Experts agree that there can be no local nuclear war. If a nuclear war should break out, the danger would be very great that all living things on earth would be destroyed. The entire world would be destroyed. I think that when we discuss the nuclear threat, we are not talking about a nuclear war in a certain area. In the event of a nuclear disaster, all mankind will be threatened by the danger of destruction.

[Question] Recently, three of the Dalai Lama's delegations visited China. What has resulted from these visits, in short?

[Answer] I think I can sum up and say that the result of these visits is that it has made it possible for us to obtain firsthand information, and find out for ourselves, about the actual conditions in Xizang and how the Tibetan people still feel about the Dalai Lama. We firmly believe that tens of thousands of Tibetan people are loyal to the Dalai Lama. From these visits, we have also found out that the present conditions in Xizang are far from satisfactory to the local residents. In the past 20 years or so, the living conditions in Xizang have been very poor, and the Tibetan people have been suffering. Much has been destroyed there. It seems that the place is being reduced to a colony in an all-round way. The living conditions of the Tibetan people are not satisfactory to us.

BRIEFS

DAMAGE TO SICHUAN CROPS -- Between 10 and 30 April, hailstorms hit 13 counties and districts in Sichuan Province, causing relatively large losses to agricultural production and people's lives and property. At present, the people in the stricken areas are actively taking measures to make up for the losses. These hailstorms occurred in the northwest and central parts of the basin, and struck Jianyang, Zizhong, Ziyang, Lezhi, Anyue and Wei yuan Counties in Neijiang Prefecture; Yunyang County in Xanxian Prefecture; (Renhe) District in Dukou municipality; Changxi County in Nanchong Prefecture; a county in Mianyang Prefecture; (Nongtian) District and Jintang County in Chengdu municipality; and Wanyuan County in Daxian Prefecture. Six counties in Neijiang Prefecture were seriously damaged and people and livestock in some communes and brigades were injured or killed. Immediately after the hailstorms, leaders at all levels of the party and the government in the stricken areas quickly rushed to the damaged areas to inspect the disaster situation, comfort victims and look into and arrange recovery measures. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 May 82 HK]

REACTION TO BUSH CHINA VISIT, REAGAN LETTERS

Clarifications Asked of U.S.

OW150549 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] This station has learned that the Government of the Republic of China has officially asked the Reagan administration to clarify its position after the pronouncement of the contents of the three letters sent to the Peking [as heard] leaders by President Reagan.

According to the Chinese-language CHINA TIMES in Taipei, the Government of the Republic of China is very unhappy that Washington had not consulted with Taipei before the letters were delivered. The TIMES said: Dr Tsai Wei-ping, the representative in the United States of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs, met on 10 May with David Dean, chairman of the American Institute in Taiwan, to express the Republic of China's dissatisfaction over the way the United States treated its old friend and ally. The TIMES also said: Arrangements are being made for a meeting between Dr Tsai and John Holdridge, assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, who accompanied Bush on the Peking trip.

Legislative Yuan Motion

OW141457 Taipei CNA in English 1410 GMT 14 May 82

[Excerpts] Taipei, 14 May (CNA) -- Legislator Chung Chi-jung, Friday proposed a motion to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Legislative Yuan asking the committee to invite Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung to explain in detail the background of U.S. President Ronald Reagan's three letters to Peiping leaders.

In the motion Chung said that from the contents of the letters as they were made public, people will sense that Reagan has obviously ignored the interests of the Republic of China. "Some contents are even against the Asia policies of the country, and that is why the whole nation is concerned so much about these letters," he stressed. He said that the Foreign Affairs Committee should immediately hold a meeting to listen to the foreign minister's reports in this regard, so as to understand the whole story of the issue and to know what counter measures the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is going to take.

Further Details

OW151435 Taipei CNA in English 1426 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA) -- The Legislative Yuan's Foreign Affairs Committee decided Saturday to invite Foreign Affairs Minister Chu Fu-sung to report on the implications of United States Vice President George Bush's recent visit to the China mainland. The motion was raised by legislator Tao Yun and won unanimous approval.

The motion points out that Vice President Bush in his Peiping trip last week brought three letters from President Reagan, one each to Chao Tsu-yang, "chairman" of the Chinese Communist Party, Teng Hsiao-ping, "vice premier", and Hu Yao-pang, "premier" of the Peiping regime. [titles as received] In these letters Reagan assigned importance to Chinese Communist peace offer while neglecting the legal rights of 18 million people in the Republic of China.

Chiang Ching-kuo Meeting

OW160845 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] President Chiang Ching-kuo today met with top government leaders to discuss matters believed to be concerning U.S. Vice President Bush's recent visit to Peking [as heard] and President Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leadership. According to the CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, President Chiang urged during the meeting that the people of the Republic of China consolidate their own confidence and not be affected by external factors. The president reiterated the longstanding government policy of having no negotiations with the Communists and of remaining in the democratic camp.

President Chiang also called for redoubled efforts to promote further understanding of the Republic of China by the government and people of the United States. The president stressed that if the United States and the Republic of China are united, both will benefit.

CHINA POST 11 May Editorial

OW170455 Taipei CHINA POST in English 11 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "U.S. Vice President Bush's Mainland Visit"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush's visit to the Chinese mainland was a failure because he should not have discussed with the Peiping regime the arms sales to the Republic of China which the Peiping regime has no business to object to or interfere with.

The failure was apparent when Wan Li retorted to Bush's remarks at a farewell reception that the two days of talks have "enabled us to see even more clearly the importance and urgency of removing the serious obstacles existing in Red Chinese-U.S. relations." Bush in his statement said that "as friends we cannot and must not allow our disagreements to dominate our dialogue." Wan Li's remarks were an indirect slap at Bush.

But Bush's press conference remarks prior to his departure from Peiping were more positive. He clearly stated that President Ronald Reagan would not turn his back on the old friend, the Republic of China, and that the United States President must carry out the law.

However, Bush also released copies of President Reagan's letters to Chinese Communist leaders, including Teng Hsiao-ping, Chao Tsu-yang and Hu Yao-pang, in which Reagan still revealed his attachment to playing the "China card" toward the Soviet threats. Judging from this, President Reagan, in suggesting a trip for Bush to visit the Chinese mainland, had played into Chinese Communist hands if not fallen into a Chinese Communist trap.

Apparently the United States is still laboring under the illusion that the Peiping regime can help the United States in the present danger and find "a firm basis for cooperation." This prompted the United States to appease the Peiping regime and do a great deal to meet its demands. The withholding of arms sales for the Republic of China for 15 months until the recent administration's notification to the U.S. Congress of US\$60 million spare parts sales to the ROC was but a symptom of the U.S. appeasement attitude. The U.S. administration's promise to the Peiping leaders that during the discussion of the Taiwan problem they would not sell arms to the island is another disturbing feature of the visit.

The people of the Republic of China should be alert to further softening of the U.S. stand on the Republic of China. Bush's reiteration of U.S. acknowledging Peiping's often repeated phrase that "there is but one China and Taiwan is part of it" shows another pitfall in U.S. thinking on the China question. The phrase was contained in the Shanghai communique not as an agreement but as a claim by the Peiping regime which the United States "acknowledged" but did not recognize.

As we have repeatedly pointed out, the Peiping regime attempts to claim sovereignty over Taiwan through the use of that phrase. No responsible statesman should acknowledge or recognize such claim without compromising the vital interests of the Republic of China on the island bastion of Taiwan.

It must be reiterated once again that Taiwan was returned to the Republic of China after World War II as a result of the Cairo declaration, which was reaffirmed by the Potsdam Conference. There is no way that the Chinese Communist regime can possibly claim Taiwan as its own. As a matter of fact, the Peiping regime's occupation of the Chinese mainland is illegal and all its claims have been declared and considered as null and void by the government and people of the Republic of China, who are the legitimate representatives of the Chinese mainland as well as Taiwan.

It is high time for the American people to realize the serious pitfall the U.S. administration has fallen into without being conscious of the dire consequences. It has fallen into the united front trap set by the Peiping regime and it is sinking deeper and deeper into such a trap aimed at the ultimate betrayal of the Republic of China by the Reagan administration. Its sinister implication is truly frightening and dreadful.

The American people would do well to advise their congressional leaders to put a stop to such goings-on as may lead to the betrayal of the 18 million people of the Republic of China by the United States. They should demand that the Reagan administration stop talking with the Peiping regime on the so-called "Taiwan problem." They should also demand the immediate implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act together with the resumption of the arms sales program without further delay.

LIEN HO PAO 12 May Article

OW171158 Taipei LIEN HO PAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 1

[Article by LIEN HO PAO reporter Kao Hui-ye: "Reagan's Three Letters Have Caused Concern"]

[Text] After the release of U.S. President Reagan's recent letters to the three Chinese Communist "leaders," the immediate reaction of the people in Taipei who are concerned about this matter was: In order to make up for the unhappy relations between Washington and Reagan's action is extremely unfair to us.

Our government's spokesman has issued a statement expressing "serious concern" about the three letters and about Vice President Bush's talk when he visited the Chinese mainland. We have learned that our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also expressed Taipei's view to the related U.S. departments through the Taipei office of the American Institute in Taiwan.

Those who are concerned about this matter have sufficient reason to express their dissatisfaction over the contents of the three letters.

First, in the past only U.S. Secretary of State Haig "welcomed" Yeh Chien-ying's so-called "nine-point peace proposal." Now President Reagan also says "we fully recognize the significance of the nine-point proposal." Reagan's words represent a change from the past stand that the United States would not involve itself in China's affairs and that the problem should be solved by the Chinese on "both sides of the strait." True, the United States has to "involve" itself to a certain extent, in the so-called "China problem." But outwardly at least it has sided with the Chinese Communists. This change is obviously unfavorable and also extremely unfair to us.

Second, in his letter Reagan said that the United States expects that "Taiwan's need for weapons will naturally decrease when new progress is made in solving the 'Taiwan issue' peacefully." This argument sounds logical but in reality the major premise of his "supposition" is wrong. The Chinese Communists' "nine-point peace proposal" clearly places Taiwan under the "sovereignty" of the Chinese Communists. The Taipei side cannot accept this by any means. Proceeding from such an erroneous supposition, how can the United States follow up with correct steps?

LIEN HO PAO 12 May Editorial

OW171225 Taipei Lien Ho PAO in Chinese 12 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "We Must Closely Watch the Outcome of Bush's Visit to the Mainland and His 'New Idea' "]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush and his party paid a series of visits to six places in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan, Korea, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and mainland China between 23 April and 9 May.

On his travel plan it was first announced that he would visit Australia and New Zealand. Later, on 25 March, it was announced that he would also visit Japan, Korea and Singapore. As to his visit to mainland China, it was publicly announced for the first time on 27 April, making it the last stop in his entire travel plan.

Bush's visit to mainland China appeared to have been decided upon with difficulty and after much delay, mainly because the Chinese Communists, under the pretext of demanding the United States stop selling weapons to the Republic of China, had assumed postures that were perplexing to the United States. So in the entire course of contacts between the United States and the Chinese Communists in the past several months, the United States seemed to be constantly wooing the Chinese Communists while the Chinese Communists set up traps for the United States every step of the way. As a result, the United States succeeded through the use of all kinds of connections in arranging Bush's trip to mainland China, but apparently paid quite a price.

As gradually revealed by facts, the 2-hour meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Haig and Chinese Communist Ambassador Chai Zemin on 5 April was a very important meeting. At this meeting they not only discussed the entire issue about the \$60 million military sales but forwarded President Reagan's letters to Teng Hsiao-ping and Chao Tsu-yang. In the letter Reagan affirmed the unofficial status of relations between the United States and Taiwan, reiterated the "one China" principle and that Taiwan is a part of China and stressed that the global threat of Soviet Russia and its satellite countries has impelled the United States and the Chinese Communists toward finding a firmer basis for strategic cooperation. In saying this, his most direct purpose was to persuade the Chinese Communists to officially invite Bush to visit mainland China.

Therefore, after all these twists and turns, Bush was from the start in a disadvantageous position during his trip to mainland China. Moreover, the fact that Bush himself has always been very warm and has striven to be accommodating to the Chinese Communists made the outcome of his visit not hard to predict. The United States has taken such an attitude toward the Chinese Communists mainly for two reasons.

1. U.S. sales of military equipment and weapons to the Republic of China is provided for in the "Taiwan Relations Act." Acting in accordance with this act, the Reagan administration should feel bold and assured because it is in the right and should be able to ignore any Chinese Communist threat and blackmail. In fact, however, the U.S. attitude is not bold and assured. Thus, the United States was taken in by the Chinese Communists' cunning, and it sought to take any opportunity to make a deal.

2. In its contacts and negotiations with the Chinese Communists, the United States has overstressed the threat of Soviet Russia and its satellite countries. In so doing, the United States is indeed exposing its own weakness and destroying its own prestige. Just think, if the person who is crying "help!" and asking another person to help him still tries to bargain, isn't he asking for humiliation? And Bush's recent trip to mainland China, from making arrangements to actual talks in Peiping, everywhere revealed the clumsiness and weakness of the United States. In particular, in addition to his letters to Teng Hsiao-ping and Chao Tsu-yang, Reagan this time again sent a letter to Hu Yao-pang. Moreover, before Bush arrived in Peiping, he stopped over in Hang-chou and had a meeting first with U.S. Ambassador Hummel and others to hear about the Chinese Communists attitude. This all the more showed his cautiousness and fear of offending the Chinese Communists.

This being the basic U.S. attitude, it was inevitable that in Bush's recent talks in Peiping the United States was the retreating side from beginning to end. For example, on the military sales issue, no breakthrough of any kind was achieved. Nor had they anticipated any breakthrough.

Yet Bush indicated that progress had been made in the talks on this issue, and he also predicted that the issue would be solved. On what basis did he say so? Will the concessions needed to solve the problem be made by the Chinese Communists or the United States? If the concessions are to be made by the United States, what will they be? No communique was issued on the result of their talks. However, before his departure from Peiping, Bush not only issued a statement to reporters but also made public Reagan's three letters to the Chinese Communist leaders, whose contents were equivalent to a joint communique on their talks. Bush's openly praising the positive manner in which the Chinese Communists handled the results of the talks added all the more to the importance of the three letters. In other words, the three letters have become the Reagan administration's new assurance to the Chinese Communists.

Besides the previously mentioned points, what is most offending to the eye in the three letters is that Reagan has for the first time approved of the Chinese Communists' united front offensive. He not only acknowledged that the peace proposal made by the Chinese Communists in September last year had some meaning, but also explained that the United States in its statement on 11 January this year on the military sales question had already made certain responses on the issue. At the same time, he also suggested that if the Chinese Communists continue to pursue their present policy and maintain peace in the Taiwan Strait, then U.S. military sales to Taiwan will naturally be reduced gradually. Thus, although the "Taiwan Relations Act" remains unchanged and the United States will continue to indicate that it will abide by this law, its practice of linking military sales to Taiwan with the Chinese Communists' peace posture is tantamount to revising the "Taiwan Relations Act," making the law change in spirit and gradually cease to exist except in name. Bush indicated before his departure from Peiping that after the talks he had a specific idea to take back to the United States. What after all is that idea? It merits close watching by us.

A spokesman of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement yesterday on President Reagan's three letters and Bush's trip to mainland China, making three points: 1) We express serious concern about their ignoring our interests; 2) we shall never negotiate with the Chinese Communists; 3) we hope that the United States will abide by the "Taiwan Relations Act." We hope that the U.S. Government will understand our position and the Chinese Communists' united front scheme. We also hope that the U.S. Government will hold firmly to its own position, not dance to the Chinese Communists' magic flute and, particularly, not allow the Chinese Communists to interfere with the free will of the United States in implementing a domestic law.

Finally, we must remind the government and compatriots at home and abroad, as our yesterday's editorial pointed out, that while we "wait patiently for a change" in the Sino-American relations, the changing trend is not in our favor. Therefore, we cannot cope with changes by remaining unchanged ourselves. We must face up to the critical time element in the current development of the Sino-American relations and make our moves on our own initiative to open up new prospects in diplomacy and strengthen Sino-American relations. Viewing Sino-American relations from Reagan's three letters and the outcome of Bush's trip to mainland China, we want to reiterate the main point in yesterday's editorial and call on the government in handling the Sino-American relations to take actions in addition to and in coordination with protests in words and explanations of our position. We must not continue to wait patiently for the relations to change naturally.

CHINA NEWS 15 May Editorial

OW150611 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] In an editorial today, the English-language CHINA NEWS commented on Sino-U.S. relations by saying: The Republic of China must possess a great deal of intrinsic value, for its so-called friends in the United States are thinking of selling it to the Chinese Communists for a third time since Richard Nixon visited Peking [as heard] in 1972.

Nixon thought he was being very clever when he said in the Shanghai communique that Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Straits agree that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China. Jimmy Carter thought he was being equally clever when he followed it up in December 1978, saying that he recognizes the communist regime as the only legal government of China without, however, specifically acknowledging that Taiwan is a province of Communist China. Now comes President Reagan, who in his recent letters to Chinese communist leaders assured them that he would not let the existing unofficial relations between the people of the United States and the people of Taiwan weaken American cognizance of the one China concept.

The Republic of China underwent a great trauma when Nixon went to Peking, but he said his new friendship with the communists would leave the Sino-American mutual defense treaty intact. The Republic of China underwent another trauma when Carter recognized Peking on the latter's terms, which were severance of diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, termination of the mutual defense treaty and the removal of U.S. forces and installations from Taiwan. But the U.S. Congress made amends by forcing the Taiwan Relations Act on a reluctant administration. There is a very important provision in the Taiwan Relations Act, which commits the United States to furnishing the Republic of China with an adequate supply of arms needed for its defense against any Chinese communist attempt to occupy Taiwan by force.

It seems that the Reagan administration, under the strong influence of the Bush-Haig team, may now try to get out of its commitment by tying it to so-called prospects of Taiwan's peaceful unification with the mainland. Hopes were high in the Republic of China when Reagan took over in January 1981. He said during the presidential campaign that if elected, he would upgrade U.S.-Republic of China relations. Later on, he had to backtrack somewhat by saying that he considered the existing relations as official enough and forgot about upgrading them.

Now, in his letters to Chinese communist leaders, Reagan was reportedly to have told them that there will be no need for the sale of arms while negotiations with Peking on the subject were underway, and he saw Taiwan's need for U.S. arms decreasing as the so-called prospects for peaceful reunification improve.

The CHINA NEWS continues its editorial by saying: What is most disturbing is that Reagan welcomes Yeh Chien-ying's nine-point peace proposal of last September. Does this mean he would now bring pressure to bear on the Republic of China to talk with Peking?

The editorial concludes: Relations between the United States and the Republic of China have come to a crucial point. The time has come for some plain talks between Washington and Taipei. The Reagan administration must be told that the government and the people of the Republic of China would not like to be sold again.

CHIANG ADDRESSES GOVERNMENT, OTHER OFFICIALS

OW151441 Taipei CNA in English 1422 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Taipei, 15 May (CNA) -- President Chiang Ching-Kuo [words indistinct] with high-ranking officials in the government, the ruling Kuomintang and the military, and he listened to their related briefings.

During the time of national crisis, the president said, he hopes all the military servicemen and the people will firm up their confidence and sense of purpose, not being affected by factors from abroad, and developing for themselves a bright future amid various difficulties.

President Chiang also asked the nation to strengthen internal unity. The national revolution was won with spirit and power, he said.

Concerning the national enemy -- the Chinese communists -- he said the nation should fight to the end and never leave any possibility of negotiation with them.

We are deeply convinced, the president assured, that the Chinese communists are seeking self-destruction, and the ROC should make every effort to accelerate their demise.

The ROC will, he promised, always stand on the side of the democratic camp, not only uncovering the Chinese communists' united front tricks in the international arena, but also helping deepen the understanding of the American Government toward our government and our people.

The ROC will take further steps, he said, to strengthen the time-honored pursuit of this nation with the United States toward "cooperation for mutual benefit."

CHIANG SAID TO BE GIVEN 'CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH'

OW150541 Taipei International Service in English 0120 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] The secretary general of the Central Committee of the ruling Kuomintang, Chiang Yen-shih, said at Hsinchu that President Chiang Ching-kuo has just been given a clean bill of health and is expected to resume his visits to various Taiwan rural communities in the near future.

Secretary General Chiang said since President Chiang's eye operation 2 months ago, he has been recuperating at home for a couple of months and was declared sound and healthy by his doctors.

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